





# A pit village determined to ride out hard times

The miners' strike enters its hundredth day tomorrow. In the first of a series of articles on the impact of the dispute, COLIN HUGHES assesses the effect on the mining community.

The striking pit villages are past the pain barrier and into their second wind, accustomed to the hardship of 14 weeks without pay and expecting to stay out for months to come.

Such is the evidence of Rossington, South Yorkshire, where none of the 1,500 work force has returned to work except the pit deputies, and the miners are surviving on bread, potatoes and a community spirit revived by prolonged austerity.

Even there, though, where doubters swallow their anxieties and accept the majority view, the strike is already creating scars which will take a long time to heal.

After the recent years of comparative affluence, empty purses came as a shock to the miners' wives in the first weeks of the strike, especially the young who had never faced such a deeply-entrenched dispute.

Those who at first voiced fears are no longer sapped by the piling debts, dwindling savings, cashed-in life insurance policies or threats to cut off electricity. The moderates who stayed out have now lost too much to go back without a sense of some victory. "They'll not starve us out," is the most often repeated proud assertion in the village.

Trepidation focuses on the worry that they may not have much of a pit to go back to when the strike is over.

Rossington has enough reserves to last into the next century, but spontaneous combustion, caused by coal left standing for three months, has already destroyed one face. Management was forced to cement it off, leaving behind £2m worth of equipment and no hope of recovering the coal.

Mrs Beryl Riley, wife of Mr Jack Riley, the National Union of Mineworkers' branch secretary in Rossington, is convinced that the strike has wrought permanent change in the mining communities for better or worse. Every individual, including tradesmen and professionals, will be remembered for the stance they took in 1984.

In Rossington they have, with varying enthusiasm, accepted that the fate of their business is inextricable from the goodwill of the miners' families. Traders whose custom has been cut by half still contribute funds and food to the "soup kitchens" run by miners' wives, aware

## Calm down, union chief tells miners

A union leader asked miners to calm down after violent clashes with the police on Saturday night in a South Yorkshire pit town.

In Maltby, near Rotherham, 29 arrests were made and a police chief was left with a suspected broken nose after what the police described as "an unwarranted attack".

The night before, 16 arrests were made when up to 200 men gathered and stoned the town's police station. Police reinforcements were called in.

The National Union of Mineworkers Secretary, Mr Ron Buck, said: "The smashing up of property is something that the NUM branch totally condemns and we want to dissociate ourselves from it. I am making a plea to all mineworkers to cool it."

South Yorkshire's Chief Constable, Mr Peter Wright, blamed the violence on the frustration of a mining community built up during the dispute.

He said that "unless miners' leaders in the area take some action it can lead to nothing other than as having to do so".

The scenes of Friday and Saturday nights came after disturbances the previous weekend in the town, where about 1,350 miners are employed at the Maltby Main Colliery.

that the community will boycott anyone who turns his back.

Mr Bernard Grogan, one of Rossington's butchers, displays a sign announcing cut-price meat for the strike's duration, even though his sales are down by half. "How can I do otherwise? My life is with the mining community, and there wouldn't be one without the pit."

He tells stories of small girls sent by their embarrassed mothers to ask him for a 10p bag of bones which he normally sells for dogs, knowing that the family will use them for stew. But such poignancy is rare in a stoic society which has rapidly become proud of its ability to survive without charity. No-one asks for credit in Rossington shops.

Most of Rossington's miners bear the responsibility of mort-



Miners' wives joking with Rossington pickets after providing food.

gaged homes, having bought them from the National Coal Board. Those who let the council buy their 1930s terraced houses are lucky now. Doncaster is waiving the rent in sympathy.

Anger against those who fail to volunteer support is vehement. The Yorkshire Electricity Board has become the most hated body, for fitting prepayment meters which give 6p electricity for every 10p fed in, the rest going to pay off overdue bills.

Many families are receiving cut-off warnings. "I'll just be out when they come," Mr Bob Cook, one Rossington picket, said. He is borrowing from his father-in-law to stay afloat.

No one is hungry in Rossington. The support of extended families, from sons and uncles who left the pit years ago, provides a cushion. Holidays have been sacrificed and the pit's holiday savings fund exhausted as miners with frayed

cash to keep the kitchen stocked.

Mortgage payments are deferred and many have debts of more than £500 after nearly four months. Some, like Mrs Riley, have cashed life insurance policies or let them lapse.

Local businessmen are hit hard. Mr Alan Price, manager of the only village furniture shop, sees his contribution to the miners' fund as the thousands of pounds unpaid on hire purchase, yet remains optimistic. "It'll all come back. I've drained all my capital, but we'll recover. The beauty of the miner is that when he's got it, he spends it."

That time, according to Mrs Beryl Hague, the village health visitor is along way off. "It's reached the point where some people will take years to recover. The unemployed are the rich in this village now."

Stories of bargain second-hand sales for consumer goods

are more legendary than true: videos have gone, but returned to the rental companies. Cars are off the road, but mostly unsold, and those still running are funded by the union to transport pickets.

Inducements to join the pickets, especially for the young single men who receive no social security benefits, are powerful. The average £2 a day subsistence paid by the union is enough for a sandwich and a couple of pints, and the miner's wives provide lunches and food packs for those unsupported by parents at home.

At the young miners' favourite pub, The Poachers, bar staff have been laid off and meals are no longer served. Yet the exclusively male Top Club, where beer has been cut to 50p a pint, is thronged with miners who arrive late and leave early rather than do without their ale.

Dr Glen Marshall, senior partner at the village clinic, attributes strikers' resili-

ence to closed ranks. "Relatives have rallied round and the community has defended itself. They'll never let the kids go hungry."

After 30 years in the village he is sceptical about tales of penury among men who have largely entered the world of middle-class luxuries, while retaining their social values.

The reassertion of traditional village ethics has gratified Mr Riley. "The community has drifted apart in recent times, but up against it as we now, the old spirit comes back, and people support each other."

Without that support, and local political sympathy, Rossington would be struggling. Schoolchildren in Doncaster, as in other areas, are protected by a supportive local council.

Free school meals are provided to children of miners on strike and preparations are underway to continue through the summer holidays.

At Rossington Holmescarr Middle School free meals have risen from 80 to 212 a day, out of 260 diners. Mr Lewis Rowlands, the head teacher, has underlined tacit expectations of the strike stretching on for months yet by indefinitely postponing any discussion of the children's annual trip to France next year.

Home and marital tensions are most severe among the isolated who take no active part in collective relief or picketing. "It's the quiet ones, the ones who don't speak up, who are really suffering. They can't see their way out of it, and shut their minds to what will happen when they go back," Mrs Hague says.

Elsewhere clergy have felt forced to take stance on the dispute, but in Rossington the Rev Derek Turnham has won respect by "staying on the fence", in his own words.

The determination to support strikers among people who believe that it is misguided has surprised him. "One old lady who is always muttering against Arthur Scargill came to me and asked if I knew a family that needed food. 'They'll not starve the lads back,' she told me."

The woodland round the pit head is stripped, denuded in the cold days of the strike by miners cutting firewood. Organized theft of coal then was ignored by the police, who seemed content to let the village police itself under the stringent social rules of the strike. Any miner caught selling stolen coal would have soon been cut off from his neighbours.

The social pressures of Rossington contrast starkly with the bitter divisions across the county border, in the neighbouring Nottinghamshire pit village of Harworth. Seven

out of ten men are back at work, the remainder ostracized and despised by former friends.

"When you're spat at walking to the shops and people refuse to serve you, you don't forget. It will take years for that bitterness to die," Mrs Christine Brown, chairman of the Harworth group, of striking miners' wives, says.

The Harworth strikers have been denied facilities for collective cooking by the church council, the welfare committee and the parish council: all are dominated by men who have returned to work.

Among the strikers, though, bonds have cemented, and the women brought closer to their husbands' lives. Mrs Janet Webber says: "I used to keep quiet, never asked him what was happening at the pit or argued with my friends. That's changed for ever."

Ugly divisions in Harworth, obligatory unity in Rossington: the contrast defines splits and solidarities which deepen each day the dispute continues, often overriding the apparent issues of the dispute itself. Pay and pit closures are infrequently mentioned and the press attract more animosity than the coal board.

Caught between their firm convictions and their haunting doubts about the long-term damage to their livelihoods, the often claustrophobically close communities have forced miners to say where they stand. Few will now move from whichever road they have chosen, at work or out, the strike has become a way of life.

Tomorrow, the Coal Board Letter from Wakefield, back page

## Treasury hawks keen to kill NEDC

By Barrie Clement  
Labour Reporter

Growing links between the TUC and the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) could lead to a joint demand for a public investment package of well over £2,000m, according to the Institute of Directors. The Institute, which has strong right-wing ties in the Cabinet, believes that emerging plans by the two organizations to revitalize the National Economic Development Council could put significantly more pressure on the Government to dismantle its monetarist policy.

During the last three months there has been little direct pressure on the Cabinet to reflate the economy, partly because of the TUC's boycott of the council over the union ban at the Government Communications Headquarters. But last week's announcement of an incipient alliance between the labour movement and the CBI to evolve a joint plan for fresh investment in infrastructure has seriously worried right-wingers.

Hawks at the Treasury are now anxious that there should be an immediate ministerial review of the council with its abolition as a main option.

If that alternative is not considered to be practical politics, then a national economic forum, as suggested by the Institute of Directors, will be promulgated. That would break down the current tripartite relationship, bringing in a wider range of representative bodies under the auspices of the Department of Trade and Industry. It would meet less often than the council.

## Russians in appeal to Thatcher

By Michael Horsnell

Appeals for political asylum by two more Red Army deserters have been received by the Prime Minister after the arrival in Britain last week of two Russian soldiers who laid down their arms in Afghanistan after observing Soviet atrocities (Michael Horsnell writes).

Another five soldiers who deserted to the mujahidin insurgents in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan have applied for asylum in other European countries, according to the Soviet Prisoners Afghan Rescue Committee in London.

Mrs Thatcher is believed to have been moved by the petitions for asylum of Sergeant Igor Rykhov, aged 22, and Private Oleg Khlan, aged 21, both from the Ukraine, whose requests were forwarded to her by Lord Bethell, the Conservative Euro MP. The Home Office has granted permission for them to remain in Britain for a year.

## Jaguar sell-off under attack

The Government faces an embarrassing rebuke from a Conservative-dominated Commons select committee next week for its selective approach to privatizing BL.

MPs are believed to be unhappy that Jaguar, the profit-making arm, is being sold while the loss-making "rump" remains in the public sector.

The trade and industry select committee is taking the unusual step of issuing a report and holding a press conference on BL next Tuesday where it is expected to air its fears.

## INLA leaders held in swoop

Detectives were questioning three leading members of the Irish National Liberation Army's political wing last night about serious terrorist crime in Northern Ireland. They were among a number of people detained by police in dawn swoops in Belfast and taken to Castlereagh holding centre in east Belfast.

Also held was Mr Kevin McQuillan, chairman of the Belfast branch of the Irish Republican Socialist Party.

## Gay playwright killed in flat

Drew Griffiths, a playwright who helped to found London's Gay Sweat Shop theatre company in 1975, has been discovered stabbed to death in his flat in Balham, south-west London. He was 36.

Police have launched a murder hunt.

## Rate rises forced by grant cuts, Tory council says

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Rate rises could have been avoided in England and Wales this year if the Government had not cut grants to councils by £231m, an Association of County Councils investigation says.

Final figures for rating authorities were examined by Cambridgeshire County Council, one of the most vocal Conservative critics of the impact of government policies on low-spending councils.

Domestic rates have risen by an average of 6.7 per cent in England and 9.7 per cent in Wales. Government grants have been reduced while the costs of services have been increased.

Government penalties for overspending will lead to further grant cuts totalling £465m.

Less than half of the cost of local authorities will be centrally funded through rate support grants this year, compared with a peak of almost two-thirds in the 1970s.

Mr Jack Barton, director of finance and administration for Cambridgeshire writing in the association's report, said: "Expenditure on education has stabilized. School meals, highways and refuse collection, and disposal expenditure continue to contract. Libraries, social services, fire and police continue their steady growth."

Mr Trevor Jones, leader of the minority Liberal group on Liverpool City Council, told *The Times* that the ruling Labour group would not vote through a potentially illegal

budget, in which income would not cover spending.

He predicted that the group would adopt a heavy rate rise and blame it on the Government and opposition councillors, rather than risk removal from office. "They like their powerful positions far too much to surrender them."

Sir Trevor said that he expected the Liberals' balanced budget proposal to be voted down on Wednesday by the Labour majority.

Labour councillors are to present a budget in mid-July. Sir Trevor said that the meeting had been postponed until then because Labour was defending a council by-election earlier in the month.

Rate capping series, page 5

## Union may block ethnic monitoring

By Anthony Bevis  
Political Correspondent

The Commission for Racial Equality fears that the largest Civil Service union may block the introduction of ethnic monitoring in the public sector. The Civil and Public Services Association last month passed a resolution at its Brighton conference, instructing its executive "to argue against the extension of ethnic monitoring through the Civil Service".

Mr Peter Newsum, the commission chairman, has told Mr Alistair Graham, association general secretary: "We are extremely disappointed and deeply disturbed at the implications of this decision. For an employer the size of the Civil Service, an essential component of any attempt at ensuring an effective equal opportunity policy must be the existence of an adequate monitoring system."

Ministers are currently considering the results of a second trial experiment in ethnic monitoring, carried out in the North-West and Avon, before reaching a conclusion on the introduction of a system which has been commended by the Government's own *Code of Practice*.

Although the Home Secretary told the Commons in December, 1981, that the Government had to "give a lead", not one government department has introduced monitoring. No one knows the actual proportions of blacks and Asians employed in the public service.

## Attend to grassroots, Basnett tells TUC

By Our Labour Reporter

The TUC should be concentrating on the grassroots instead of attempting to influence "the corridors of power", according to Mr David Basnett, a leading "centrist" on its general council.

The recent lack of unity and authority of Congress House reflected a deeper problem about its role, Mr Basnett, who is General Secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers' and Allied Trades Union, said.

In a statement responding to the official document *TUC Strategy*, Mr Basnett added: "In my view, the balance between the TUC as a lobbyist to the Government and a TUC as a service to this movement, is wrong."

Both are important, but with an increasingly hostile Government and an increasingly endangered environment the TUC should be looking



Mr Basnett: TUC balance is wrong

more towards coordinating and supporting the organization on the ground and less on policy formulation for the corridors of power.

The detailed response to the TUC document will have to be approved by the union's executive and would then be passed on to Congress House.

## Detectives in shooting remain on duty

The two detectives who opened fire on two unarmed men found in the back of a north London sub-post office last week are remaining on duty while a Scotland Yard Enquiry takes place.

The enquiry, by Deputy Commissioner Albert Laghazne, was announced on Friday and will report to the director of Public Prosecutions on various aspects of the shooting. Mr Laghazne, who is responsible overall for police discipline in London is also likely to consider whether the guidelines on the use of firearms were obeyed and

whether there was any breach of police discipline.

Soon after the shooting Scotland Yard said that two detectives sergeants in the Central Robbery Squad had opened fire. Yesterday the Yard said the two men were still on duty and had not been suspended.

They are believed to have been equipped with the standard 38 Smith and Wesson revolvers issued to officers on armed duties. Three shots were fired and each of the men was hit once, and seriously wounded.

The Yard enquiry will examine questions such as how the weapons came to be used. According to police sources the detectives fired after a struggle, there was a shouted threat to the police and one of the men in the post office reached for a bag. This was considered by the police as a move towards a firearm.

Overseas selling prices  
Australia £25.00, Belgium 11.00, Canada 17.00, Denmark 12.00, France 12.00, Germany 12.00, Greece 12.00, Hong Kong 12.00, India 12.00, Italy 12.00, Japan 12.00, Korea 12.00, Malaysia 12.00, Mexico 12.00, Netherlands 12.00, New Zealand 12.00, Norway 12.00, Portugal 12.00, Singapore 12.00, South Africa 12.00, Sweden 12.00, Switzerland 12.00, Taiwan 12.00, Thailand 12.00, United Kingdom 12.00, USA 12.00, West Germany 12.00.

# The facts about fats

Most medical and nutritional authorities agree that we eat too much fat. A quarter of all the fat we eat comes from butter and margarine—both of which contain a minimum of 80% fat.

	Butter	Hard Margarine	Polyunsaturated Margarine	St. Ivel Gold
Total Fat Content	81%	81%	81%	39%
Calories per 100g	740	740	740	390

St. Ivel Gold contains less than half the fat of butter or any margarine, including polyunsaturated margarine.

St. Ivel Gold is a unique blend of buttermilk and vegetable oil with a satisfying buttery taste.



Half the fat of butter or any margarine. **St. Ivel**



## Property firm offers all-in guaranteed conveyance for £50

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

A conveyancing package which offers a comprehensive service for a fixed price of £50 plus value-added tax has been launched by Homeline, which pioneered the computer listing of properties as an alternative to estate agents.

The service will be available to buyers and sellers, with all legal aspects undertaken by fully qualified solicitors, and it carries financial and title guarantees.

Evidence on ways of simplifying and speeding up house sales is being sought by the conveyancing committee set up earlier this year by the Government. Under the chairmanship of Professor Julian Farrant, it was established after the announcement of legislation to allow non-solicitors to carry out conveyancing.

It has already considered what tests of competence are needed for non-solicitor con-

veyancers, and is moving to the second of its terms of reference, to consider the scope for simplifying conveyancing practice and procedure.

Among the topics under examination will be the use of computer-aided information, ways of improving land registration, the speeding up and improvement of local authority practices, the possibility of opening the register of titles to the public, and ways to break house-buying chains.

Mr Ian Test, of Homeline, said that the aim of its £50 package was to extend the range of services to "try to tie together all the problems of selling a house."

It is also to launch a service for house sellers in which it does not charge for registration of property but sets a fee of £2 per £1,000 with a limit of £98 plus value added tax, if the

property is sold through Homeline.

Homeline, a new service run by a solicitor, Mr Ian Jefferson, and Mr Anthony Pearce, former owner of Homeline, claims that its "high speed and low cost conveyancing and mortgage broking service" saves about 40 per cent compared with the average solicitor's fees.

For home sellers, the firm charges an administration fee of £57.50 plus 0.55 per cent of the sale price and a mortgage valuation with a maximum of £690.

It says that the sale of a £40,000 house would usually cost about £480 plus value-added tax and disbursement by a solicitor, but only £277.50 plus the mortgage valuation by Homeline.

For a house buyer, Homeline would charge £455.50 on a £40,000 house, compared with a solicitor's £852.50.

## Two fall to death in cliff rescue

A climber fell 150ft to his death, dragging his girl friend to her death, after going to help a boy aged 18 who was in difficulty on "Wintour's Leap" cliff in the Wye Valley, near Chepstow, Gwent.

Mr Adrian Wadlow, aged 35, from Teignmouth, Devon, was an experienced member of the South Devon Mountaineering Club. He was climbing with Miss Ruth Alty, aged 24, from Carnforth, Lancashire.

As they neared the top of the 200ft high face at Sunday, Karl Cloutman, a pupil at Rendcomb College, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, who was leading a separate expedition, called out that he was stuck.

Mr Wadlow shouted back: "Hang on there till I get to the top, and I'll throw you a rope."

Minutes later, after the schoolboy had found a way to the top, Mr Wadlow plunged off a craggy ledge. Miss Alty was pulled off the rockface with him.

On the way down they hit another pupil of the college, Andrew Rontree, aged 17, from Bream, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

It took coastguards and ambulancemen five hours to rescue the schoolboy and reach Mr Wadlow and Miss Alty.

The rescue organizer, Mr Jim Hewitt, an experienced mountaineer, said: "Every weekend this year there has been a fall from this cliff, although these are the first people killed for 12 years."

"It looks a very easy climb, but it is highly dangerous because the surface is so loose and likely to collapse. I think anyone intending to climb this face, which is the most popular in the region, should be warned of the dangers."



Mr Wadlow: Experienced climber.

## TV 'package homes' film gets air time

By Our Property Correspondent

Granada TV's *World in Action* programme on starter homes, with Barratt, Britain's largest housebuilder, has been trying to keep off the screen to be transmitted tonight.

The programme concentrates on homes for first-time buyers, which are sold with a package of extras including legal fees, fitted kitchens, fridges, carpets, and dishwashers.

Barratt, which has led other house builders in providing that sort of package has complained to the Independent Broadcasting Authority that the programme is biased and unbalanced. But after senior managers have increased by more than 1,000 per cent in the last five years, about 80 per cent of those cases concerned imported goods, the Institute of Trading Standards Administration will be told at its conference in Blackpool this week.

Instead, the firm, headed by Sir Lawrie Barratt, is to mount

a big advertising campaign aimed at refuting the programme's claims.

Barratt Development, Wimpey Homes, which also offers a package of incentives, and the House Builder Federation refused *World in Action*'s invitation to take part in the programme.

Barratt's shares, which dropped after previous *World in Action* documentary a year ago examined the difficulties associated with timber-frame construction, have also suffered in anticipation of the new programme.

The *World in Action* team accepts that the subject is "price sensitive", but claims that the programme is straight forward and that Barratt has overreacted in its opposition.

## Danger toys imported

Prosecutions for selling dangerous electrical fittings, children's toys, and cosmetics have increased by more than 1,000 per cent in the last five years. About 80 per cent of those cases concerned imported goods, the Institute of Trading Standards Administration will be told at its conference in Blackpool this week.

The UK market has become a dumping ground for low

quality goods that many other countries reject," Mr Alexander Fletcher, the minister responsible for consumer affairs, will be told on Thursday. A move to persuade him to "stem the ever-increasing tide of dangerous products flooding the UK market," will be backed by Mr Bob Wright, and Mr Gordon Smith, who are Sheffield-based trading standards officers covering South Yorkshire.

The boys were found dead yesterday in a cove near their homes in Birch Grove, Swansea. The police said that inquiries were being made into the possible misuse of solvents.

David Hoskin and Robert Fanthorpe, pupils at Morrison Comprehensive, had been missing since Saturday.

The boys were found by Robert Fanthorpe's father, Mr Kenneth Fanthorpe, who had searched all night.

Detectives took items away from the cove.



Soldiers of the future: Lance-Bombardier Shaun Topham (right) wearing battle kit that will be introduced later in the decade with a mock-up of his computer-equipped successor of the year 2000. Both were shown yesterday at the British Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot (Photograph: Jonathan Player).

## Solvent link to boys' death

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Two boys aged 14 were found dead yesterday in a cove near their homes in Birch Grove, Swansea. The police said that inquiries were being made into the possible misuse of solvents.

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## Queen's Flight to have new executive jets

By Michael Horsnell

Two executive versions of British Aerospace's new passenger jet, the BAe 146-100, are expected to be ordered soon for the Queen's Flight.

The aircraft, which normally cost £10m each, will replace propeller-driven Andovers.

The Ministry of Defence is said to be impressed by the BAe 146, which usually seats 88. The cost of the aircraft will be increased by conversion work, which will include the construction of a state room and

staff quarters and extra radio equipment for military frequencies.

The first aircraft, of the longer range model, is expected to be in service next year.

The BAe 146 is a four turbofan short-haul airliner for which the company has 36 orders plus 45 options.

There has been mounting criticism that the Queen and Royal Family have to use the aging Andovers, which last year cost the ministry £4.7m to run.

## Hotel price rises top inflation

By Jonathan Clare

The Inn on the Park has emerged as London's most expensive hotel after a 10.19 per cent increase for a single room to £127, pushing the Sheraton Park Tower into second place.

The Inn on the Park's elevation to top place is shown in this year's survey by Expedia, the hotel booking agency of 353 hotels. In general hotels have not used increased demand as an excuse to push through heavy price increases.

But the survey shows that the price of a single room increased by an average 7.63 per cent and the price of a double by an average of 7.63 per cent and the price of a double by 6.90 per cent, well ahead of the rate of inflation last year.

The industry believes the increases have been heavily influenced by Trusthouse Forte's pricing policy. One of the biggest hotel operators in the world, it accounted for 70 hotels

used in the survey, and raised prices by between 2 and 5.5 per cent for single rooms.

Rises in the survey that are higher than average normally reflect refurbishment work which has improved the standard of a hotel. Crest Hotels, which has been gently edging its rates upwards over 18 months because of extensive refurbish-

ment, increased some of its rates by 15 per cent.

The Sheraton Park Tower increased its tariff by only 3.80 per cent to £124.25, partly as compensation for disturbance while a new restaurant is completed.

But in general, London prices rose by more than those elsewhere.

AVERAGE HOTEL ROOM TARIFFS AND INCREASES, 1983-84				
	Single bed (£)	% increase	Twin bed (£)	% increase
2-star, London	26.82	9.17	37.54	8.37
3-star, London	38.07	10.65	5.91	8.79
4-star, London	60.93	8.05	78.74	7.52
5-star, London	101.10	10.16	122.80	9.69
3-star, Heathrow	42.69	4.95	56.40	3.01
4-star, Heathrow	54.82	5.78	67.45	4.80
3-star, prov city	38.44	8.13	50.82	8.10
4-star, prov city	42.88	5.87	56.80	6.80
2-star, provinces	33.86	6.06	47.22	4.77
3-star, provinces	37.59	7.23	50.38	5.96
4-star, provinces	42.26	7.82	57.97	6.23
3/4 star country house	39.53	8.11	56.87	7.89

\* Cities include Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester.

## Workers reap reward for Saudi royal yacht

Shipworkers' wives were given a VIP tour of floating palace yesterday. And as thanks to the 400 workers at the Vesper shipyard in Southampton, which completed a multi-million pound refit on time for the King of Saudi Arabia's royal yacht, each worker was handed £500 at a party on board.

The work, in secret, took a year. Yesterday the wives said gold fittings including taps costing £1,000 each and gold lavatory paper holders in the bedrooms and bathrooms.

Through bullet proof windows they gazed at gold table legs carved with lions and eagles, gold light switches and wooden carvings.

They walked up marble staircases to a marble swimming pool which workers said was a replacement for one that was installed but disliked. Some workers said that lapis lazuli covering the bathroom walls will also have to be replaced.

Many workers expect to be made redundant after the ship sails this week.

## Alarm system for drugs monitors side-effects

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Safer drugs should emerge from a scheme to monitor adverse reactions to medicines. The system is designed to provide a check on drugs prescribed regularly and to facilitate rapid clinical trials for comparing the effectiveness of new preparations with existing treatment.

The ability to conduct electronic clinical trials is the second phase in the development of the Sentinel project,

which was devised by general practitioners and computer experts.

Only 400 doctors, mainly in group practices in the south-west Thames area, are covered by the Sentinel network, which has received research grants from industry. Although approval has been given by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines, the Department of Health and Social Security is hesitating about giving support.

rubish", which Ealing Council amended after the complaints, was typical of too many local authorities, Mrs Maher said. She added: "Fortunately Ealing Council had the good sense to revise the notice before it was sent to other people."

Mrs Maher and her partner, Mr Martin Cuts, were introducing a new service yesterday offering local authorities and companies use of their Language and Layout Service.

She said: "Writers sometimes get so tangled in their own jargon that they need an outsider to pull them free."

The Plain English Campaign has contracts with two government departments to appraise their forms. Mrs Maher also cited a number of businesses which had increased their sales

by getting their message across more clearly.

The trouble with calling yourself the Plain English Campaign is that your every utterance will be scrutinized for anything which might fall short of the highest English standards.

## Council jargon bows to plain English campaign

By Rupert Morris

About 500 people found themselves threatened recently with a £1,000 fine or two years in prison if they failed within three weeks to complete a form which many found almost impossible to understand.

Fifty of them complained to Ealing Council, in west London, about the form, which was described as "infracting and intimidating" by Mrs Christine Maher, organizer of the Plain English Campaign.

The notice said: "Take notice that, for the purpose of enabling the Council of the London Borough of Ealing to make an Article Four Direction relating to property at the above address and to serve copies of the Article Four Direction in accordance with Article Four of the Town and

Country Planning General Development Order 1977, the Council pursuant to section 284 of the said Act hereby require you to state in writing to the Council within 21 days after the date on which this notice is served -

(1) your interest in that property, whether as freeholder, lessee, tenant or otherwise;

(2) the name and address of any person having an interest in the property -

(a) whereby he is entitled to receive rent on his own behalf or as a trustee for any other person, or

(b) in virtue of which he occupies the whole or part of the property, or

(c) whose name you do not state in reply to (a) or (b), above.

That sort of "legalistic

## Pressure on for 'test tube' baby legislation

Health ministers are to come under intense pressure for rapid legislation on some of the key recommendations of the Warnock Committee on artificial reproduction.

The committee, due to report at the end of the month, has recommended licensing and monitoring of test-tube baby treatment and embryo research, and the banning of commercial surrogate motherhood agencies.

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of State for Social Services, is believed to favour publication of the report next month, shortly after it is received. But ministers do not envisage legislation before October next year because of the need to find both Parliamentary time and a broad consensus on the recommendations.

Mr Tony Hall, director of the British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering said yesterday however, that legislation to ban commercial surrogate motherhood agencies was needed this October.

"This is one thing the Government has got to act on speedily before it gets out of hand. The speed with which commercial interests are moving in is extremely worrying. Every time one hears press reports, more and more bizarre cases are becoming involved."

On the recommendations of a minority report of the committee that while commercial agencies should be banned, adoption and fostering agencies should take the responsibility for organizing surrogate motherhood in the rare cases where it can be justified, Mr Hall said: "I cannot see any of our members being enthusiastic about that idea."

"Obviously, however, we would have to give serious consideration to any suggestion of that kind."

Agencies, he said, would be worried about the effects of the procedure on both the child and adoptive parents, and about exploiting surrogate mothers themselves. "We have very severe misgivings about something that is really tantamount to baby farming."

The authors are believed to support payment of a fee to surrogate mothers to compensate them for time given up in pregnancy, not as a fee for handing over the child.

Many of the Warnock Committee's main recommendations, as revealed in *The Times* on Saturday, seemed yesterday likely to enjoy widespread support from doctors and scientists.

## Bill could limit adult video films to sex shops

Only the 100 or so licensed sex shops in Britain will be able to sell adult video material unless the Government amends the legislation presently making its way through Parliament, the Video Trade Association, the retailers' organization, says.

The association is pressing the Government to change the Video Recording Bill so that the video shops can be given a licence to sell the material.

Mr Derek Mann, association chairman, says: "There is a demand for the product. They are not taken out by people who thrive on pornography. People look upon the video shop like the off-licence or the fish and chip shop. It is very much a convenience market."

The association claims that if no amendment is made to the Bill people will be forced to go to sex shops for the adult material or begin to purchase it on the black market, which would offer little prospect of controlling the type of material for sale or rent. There are also large areas of Britain without any sex shop. The lost revenue is concerning the association. Adult material represents about 20 per cent of the revenue.

The video market has grown substantially in Britain in the last three years.

## Louise's father to face charge

The father of Louise Brown, the 15-day-old girl reported missing three weeks ago, is to appear in court today, charged with the baby's murder, Miss Susan Pullen, the mother, and an aunt and uncle, have also been charged with knowing or believing that Mr Paul Brown had murdered the baby or committed some other offences connected with her disappearance.

Mr Brown, aged 30, a roofer from Streatham, south London, was arrested in Dorset with the other three on Saturday, after police began a search for him and the baby's mother.

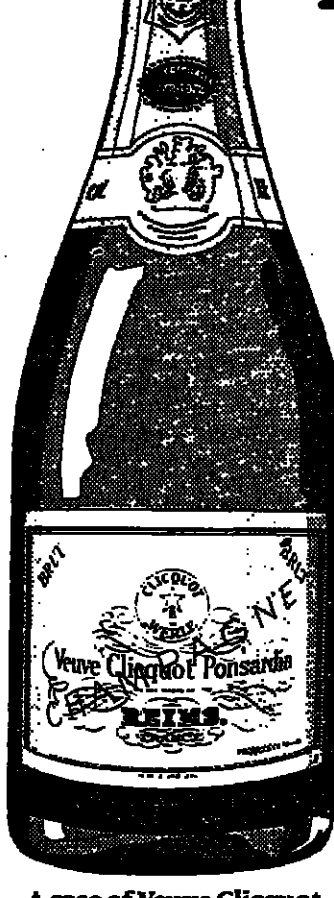
All four will appear at South Western Magistrates Court in Bournemouth, south London.

In the meantime, yesterday officers were searching several places in home counties for a possible body of the child, who suffered from Down's syndrome.

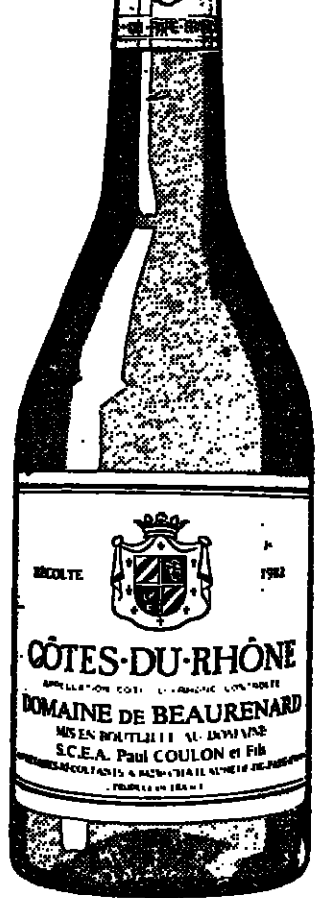
# A Times special



A case of Beaune Moreau-Fontaine 1979. Only £77.50. The tasting notes for this French bottled wine read: "A good Burgundy nose, medium weight with good fruit and style of Burgundy." At only £77.50 for a case of 12 bottles, it is excellent value.



A case of Veve Clicquot Champagne. Only £57.00. This yellow label, non-vintage, Champagne has, according to the tasting notes: "A delightful, inviting bouquet with the classic flavour of one of the outstanding Grand Marque Champagne Houses." A superb choice at only £57.00 per case of 6 bottles.



A case of Côtes du Rhône Domaine de Beaurand 1982. Only £34.95. According to the tasting notes, this Domaine bottled wine has: "A good garnet colour and a lovely honeyed 'violets' nose. A rich, soft, smooth wine." It is highly recommended at only £34.95 per case of 12 bottles.

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# Northern Ireland Catholic bishops attack judge's remarks in murder trial

By Richard Ford

The nine Roman Catholic bishops in Northern Ireland have strongly criticized the remarks of a judge when he acquitted three Royal Ulster Constabulary officers accused of murdering an unarmed Provisional IRA terrorist.

In a statement, significantly issued after the polls for the EEC elections closed, the bishops attacked the comments of Lord Justice Maurice Gibson as "inexplicable and inexcusable".

And Dr Edward Daly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Londonderry, accused the judge of making a decision which almost gave people a licence to kill. He believed the judge's decision had done "great, great damage" to the perception that the law should be administered in a fair and impartial manner.

When he acquitted the officers of murdering Eugene

Toman, killed with two fellow Provisional IRA men when police fired 109 bullets into their car, the judge attacked the Director of Public Prosecutions for bringing the case on "tenuous evidence". He commented the policemen, who he described as "absolutely blameless" for their bravery in "bringing the three deceased men to justice in this case the final court of justice".

His comments brought a protest to Britain from Dr Garret FitzGerald's Government whose Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Peter Barry, said: "I think that it is an entirely inappropriate remark for a justice to say. He is saying that the RUC can be their own judge and jury and indeed in this case their own executioner without even going through the process of the law. It is an appalling thing to say."

In the bishops' statement, which was signed by Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, the clergy said that the judge's remarks had done enormous disservice to the restoration of respect for the law and public confidence in its administration. They expressed "grave disquiet" at his remarks, saying they were inexcusable on the part of a member of the senior judiciary when made in the context of a considered written judgment.

Four police officers have been acquitted this year of murder charges which were brought after controversial shooting incidents in co Armagh during 1982, in which five unarmed terrorist suspects died. It led nationalists to believe there was a "shoot to kill" policy and the acquittals have further angered many of the Roman Catholic community.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and MP for Foyle, is to ask the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, to investigate the remarks made by the province's second most senior judge.

While members of the Police Federation and other officers believe the decision to initiate prosecutions was a matter of political expediency, designed to combat criticism of the security forces, some senior officers were appalled at the judge's comments.

As one officer said: "It was unbelievable that anyone could use such language and it hardly makes our task any easier".

## Britons to get vote

Legislation to allow 12,000 British residents in the Irish Republic to vote in its presidential and general elections is likely to be introduced this autumn.

Dr Garret FitzGerald's administration will introduce a Bill after the three-to-one yes vote in a referendum to allow the Dail the power to extend the vote to non-nationals.

Dr FitzGerald said afterwards that his Government was satisfied with the extraordinary positive outcome of the referendum.

Counting of the European election votes begins in the Republic and Northern Ireland this morning. The first Ulster result is expected tonight.

The three sitting European MPs, the Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist Party, Mr John Taylor, Official Unionist Party, and Mr John Hume, Social Democratic and Labour Party, are expected to retain their seats in an overall poll of 65.42 per cent, which is border areas where the struggle between Provisional Sinn Féin and the SDLP is fiercest, reached 84.8 per cent.

## Skirmish over Boyne battle site

From a Staff Reporter, Belfast

Two hundred and ninety four years after William of Orange triumphed over King James II in the Battle of the Boyne, skirmishing has begun over where the armies actually fought.

Like much else in Ireland, the division is between north and south and seems likely to tax the researchers and historians. The question is, did the Protestant king inflict a military defeat on Catholic King James on the north or south bank of the river Boyne in Co Meath in the Irish Republic?

On the north bank Mr James Delaney, from Texas, believes the 30 acres of grassland for which he paid £648,000 a year ago includes the historic site. But after less than a year of ownership a challenger has emerged on the south bank. Mr Nicholas Coddington, aged 28, claims the decisive battle took place on land surrounding his home, which along with its contents are to be auctioned tomorrow.

In selling the house and 720 acres of land, Mr Coddington is breaking a family connexion of 260 years but he is to emigrate to Canada after two raids on his home. Earlier this year, he and his wife were held at gunpoint by 12 armed men, who stole £300,000 of paintings, silverware and antiques.

Mr Coddington, who has a degree in history from a Canadian university, says Old Bridge House is the site of the 1690 battle. "As far as I am concerned, it is quite obvious that the Battle of the Boyne took place on the south side of the river. It occurred basically on my front lawn."

The family also believe that the bodies of slain soldiers lie in their grounds. Mr Coddington added: "I am afraid Mr Delaney only bought the site of King William's crossing point. There was no fighting there at all. The Orange Order, for whom the victory is of such crucial importance that it is triumphantly celebrated each July 12

in Northern Ireland, once put up an obelisk in a field where the battle allegedly occurred. It was blown up in 1922 during earlier Irish troubles.

Mr Coddington backs his claim by pointing to an old painting of the battle showing it taking place on his land. However, Mr Anthony Stewart said: "I had a chill of fear going down my spine when I heard of this. I knew I would be asked and my feeling is the battle took place on the north bank."

Dr Michael Dewar, historian of the Orange Order, said fighting took place on both banks of the river. "The whole mystique for Protestants is that William crossed the Boyne and he actually died that near Old Bridge."

"The symbolism is that William came down from the north, from Ulster, and with the Jacobites on the south bank there was a bloody confrontation which he won, then crossing the river."

## Mass screening may reduce heart disease

The Greater Glasgow Health Board is today expected to sanction a mass screening campaign in an attempt to combat the area's soaring rate of heart disease.

Almost half of all deaths in the city in 1982 were due to heart disease, one of the worst records in the world. That year 22,377 people died of heart disease throughout Scotland, a third of all deaths in the country.

The £165,000 screening campaign will form part of a 10-year publicity drive to alert people between the ages of 20 and 50 to the dangers and causes.

Family doctors will test the blood pressure and blood fat levels of an estimated 50,000 people a year, irrespective of whether they have a history of heart disease.

## Welsh national theatres project worries actors

By Our Arts Correspondent

The actors' union Equity is planning a rally in Cardiff tomorrow over plans by the Welsh Arts Council to cut a number of existing commitments to drama companies to make way for the creation of two new "national" Welsh theatre groups.

The decision is expected to be confirmed at a meeting of the council on Thursday and will commit it to the formation of one main company working in Welsh and a second in English.

Equity is unwilling to condemn the plan until it has received official confirmation. While the withdrawal of drama grants totalling more than £500,000 could close some of the 23 theatre groups which receive money from the council, the new companies could create extra work for actors in Wales.

"It is difficult for us to say much about this at the moment

until we know what it is going to happen", an Equity official said. "It may end up that more jobs are going to be created for our members."

But a number of Equity members have said that they will picket the council meeting in protest at the ending of the body's policy of funding a large number of small drama groups.

Some of the council staff are also opposed to the new policy, and there have been threats of resignation from its drama panel if the changes go through unannounced. The council has in the past funded a wide range of clients, few of which receive more than £50,000 a year.

A working group under the council's chairman, Sir Hywel Evans, spurred by the arrival of a new director, Mr Tom Owen, argues that the new policy spreads the available finance too thinly.



End of a span: Part of the 80-year-old Redheugh Bridge over the Tyne is lifted away by an 800-ton floating crane, Britain's biggest. The £1.7m removal project will take two years. The new bridge (background) opened last year.

## Exhibition to save the crumbling chapels of Wales

# Sermons give way to bingo and brassieres

From Tim Jones Cardiff

One-eyed Christmas Evans would have jumped from his grave, for there is a chapel in the Rhondda Valley which has been converted into a brasserie.

In fact, it appears he has, for the bellfire Baptist preacher to whom even a Sunday stroll was a walk in hell has emerged to give daily sermons in the National Museum of Wales.

Full sized and electronically controlled, a model of the former rake who became as well known in Wales as Wesley is the star of an exhibition on chapel architecture.

But his sermon cannot disguise the fact that the mighty chapels of Wales are crumbling and disappearing. Throughout the principality they are being knocked down or turned into

bingo halls or garages or store rooms.

They were the symbols of the great nonconformist fervour which swept the land - centres of the faith and language and culture. Simple in style but strong on salvation they became also centres of music, culture, education and trade unionism. They were the pivot of community life.

Companies made it clear that regular attendance was essential for promotion and poor people gave their money and their muscle to build them. In the last century 4,000 were built, and at one time there were 40 chapels in the town of Blaenau Ffestiniog, which had a population of fewer than 10,000.

Sometimes the money was only enough to build a reasonable frontage - like a Holly-

wood cowboy set. This led to some cutting comments.

The Trellyn Methodists have built a church. The front looks like an abbey. But thinking they can fool the Lord.

They've built the back part shabby.

Other chapels, such as Tabernacl in Morriston, the largest and at £15,000 the costliest built in Wales, were almost grand, and their architecture represented a bit of everything nice from everywhere.

The diversity of style is astonishing, although they all retain the essential elements of free church simplicity.

The exhibition has been prepared by Professor Anthony Jones, director of the Glasgow School of Art, who believes Wales should take stock of the

## Colony of badgers to be destroyed

By Alan Hamilton

The Ministry of Agriculture is starting this week to exterminate a large badger colony in East Sussex in the hope of eradicating outbreaks of bovine tuberculosis in local dairy herds.

The ministry's target is nine sets housing an estimated 100 badgers, near Folkington Bowl. Trials with unbailed cages earlier this month were disrupted by animal conservationists, who claim that it is unnecessary to kill the badgers, and that the link between tuberculosis in badgers and dairy cattle has not been proved.

Badgers have been a protected species since 1973 and the ministry is the only body with the right to kill them. The previous practice of gassing has been abandoned in favour of catching the animal live in baited cages, and then administering a humane killer. Empty cages placed in the area for several weeks beforehand allow the animals to get used to them.

Only three cases of bovine tuberculosis, which can affect milk yields and cause farmers problems in having their milk accepted by the Milk Marketing Board, have been reported in the area in the past three years.

A ministry spokesman said yesterday that it was policy to remove infected badgers, on the grounds that all scientific evidence pointed strongly to a connexion between the disease in badgers and in cattle.

The badgers trapped at Folkington Bowl will be studied closely by ministry scientists before being destroyed. The area will be kept free of badgers for six months, when the sets will be allowed to recolonize naturally.

Widespread badger destruction has been conducted in the south-west of England and in Wales for several years in an effort to control cattle disease.

## Art of the profitable studied by museums

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

A new spirit of private enterprise is abroad in British museums and art galleries. It could lead to admission charges being introduced - at many provincial centres.

The cultural world has been quietly monitoring an experiment at the National Maritime Museum, in Greenwich, which began last April and brought in admission charges of £1.50 with reduced rates for children, old people, and local residents.

According to officials at Greenwich, the charges have produced no noticeable drop in the number of visitors, backing up the belief of many in the museum world that people are now willing to pay to see exhibitions of special merit.

When the then Conservative Government forced museums and galleries to charge for admission in 1973, attendances plummeted. But the issue of entrance fees is thought to be much less heated today, and a change in government policy towards museums and galleries could make them more profit-conscious than ever before.

The profit barrier was broken by the Maritime Museum when it reached an agreement with the Treasury that it could keep money from admission fees and other areas so long as the cash was not used to pay for staff or buildings which would increase administrative costs.

When the Greenwich agreement was announced, the Treasury hinted that it would be willing to extend similar offers to other museums and galleries which have also had to hand profits from successful enterprises to the government.

Most of the national institutions in central London, such as the National Gallery, the Tate, and the British Museum, are opposed in principle to admission charges. But a number are considering using the Treasury offer to introduce money-making schemes, possibly in catering and publishing, which would raise funds to support unprofitable areas.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, one of the few central London establishments which may decide that an entrance fee is appropriate, has commissioned a consultant's report, and expects to ask the Treasury within a few months for a deal similar to that at Greenwich.

Like most London museums, the V&A is desperately short of money for the upkeep of buildings. If allowed to keep profits of its private enterprise, it might expand the already flourishing publishing section, and lease out halls for private functions.

Miss Jean Rankine, deputy director of the British Museum, said: "We are very committed to free admission. We believe that a great central London are in a very different position from Greenwich. We believe that a great deal of good has been done by people who just want to spend 10 minutes out of the rain."

## Law Society to look at formula to relax ban on advertising

By Frances Gibb

The question of whether solicitors should be allowed to advertise their services and prices comes before a council meeting of the Law Society this week.

Strong support for a relaxation of their rules to allow advertising came from a recent conference of the 300 local Law Society leaders in London, who agreed solicitors should be free to advertise in the press, on radio and television but not through direct mailings.

A draft formula along those lines will go before the council meeting on Thursday. The advertising, it says, should not bring the profession into disrepute and there should be no touting by solicitors.

The decision is a key one. The prohibition on advertising by individual practitioners has long been held to be characteristic of the profession.

But young solicitors in particular feel they should now have more freedom to compete with banks, building societies

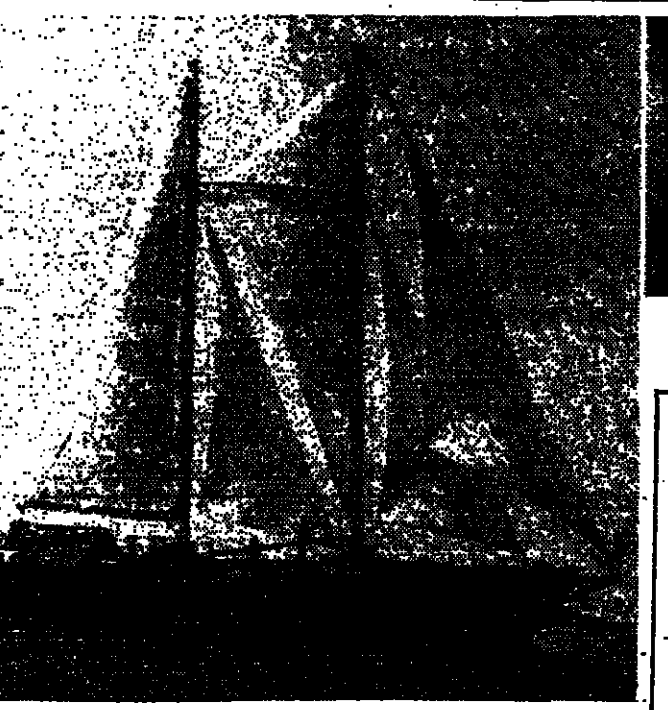
and others who will be able to undertake conveyancing when government proposals to end the solicitors' monopoly becomes law.

The International Bar Association maintains it is inappropriate for lawyers to solicit business; and the Union Internationale des Avocats says a lawyer should rely on the quality of his service to distinguish him from others.

But a certain measure of individual advertising is allowed in Canada, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. In America the Supreme Court has ruled it is unconstitutional to prevent lawyers advertising the availability and cost of routine legal services.

Under American law, advertising by lawyers is held to be a form of commercial speech protected by the First Amendment.

Despite that, only 6 per cent of American lawyers make use of their freedom to advertise.



Tall ship: Guinness Clipper, the first wind-powered, ocean-going cargo ship for half a century, on trials (left) off the Isle of Wight on Saturday. Above, her 97ft mast being carried through Cowes earlier this year. (Photographs: David White and Harry Kerr.)

## Move to retain jail after care

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

More than 250 MPs and peers will receive letters from probation officers tomorrow, at the start of a campaign to defend the role of that service in the after-care of released prisoners.

Expressing anxiety about government plans, the National Association of Probation Officers said yesterday in a statement that there was a real danger that the service would be prevented from offering such care.

"Prisoners released with no jobs, no homes, little money, no hope and little prospect of receiving help are likely to offend again soon afterwards", it said.

"A properly resourced and

well-organised after-care service can break into this cycle of repeated imprisonment."

The campaign comes after last month's announcement by the Government of national objectives and priorities for the service. The plans are now with probation committees and chief officers for decisions.

Mr Harry Fletcher, the association's assistant general secretary, told *The Times*: "Without proper after-care, there will be more crime, reconvictions and overcrowding in prisons."

Until 1982, officers belonged to the Probation and After-Care Service, but the words "after-care" were then dropped

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Knowsley North and chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, has written to Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, saying he finds the Government's statement disturbing in its reference to after-care.

However, the Association of Chief Officers of Probation claims that the Government's priorities should not mean any reduction in the needs of offenders during and after their sentences.

Mr M. J. Day, the association's chairman, said: "Because of the extension of parole, more people will be under our control on a statutory basis."

## On-the-spot penalty plan for cannabis

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

Customs officers at Britain's main sea and air ports are being instructed to offer people caught with a small amount of cannabis the option of paying a financial penalty on the spot, rather than going to court.

The system has been tried for the past two years at London's Heathrow airport and is considered by senior Customs officers to be so successful in releasing manpower from court appearances that it is to be extended to about a score of other ports. It means that anyone caught with 10 grams or less of cannabis, either resin or herbal, can escape with what amounts to a fine.

The system is applied only to first offenders, and yesterday a Customs spokesman denied criticism that the system meant that offenders escaped punishment.

The offender loses his cannabis and is entered on Customs records.



NETAL PRICES (EXCLUDING DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES) REGULAR TO COMPACT 23000 2025 23250 25 COMPACT 23480 25 SUPER 23680 25 SUPER AUTO 26200 250 SUPER 26400 \*\*SOURCE - CAR MAGAZINE \*\*OFFICIAL DOE FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES - REGULAR: 34.3 MPG (8.2L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH; 40.4 MPG (7.2L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH; 30.2 MPG (7.4L/100 KM) URBAN CYC  
 \*\*MPG: 12.7 MPG (8.2L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 56 MPH; 17.7 MPG (6.2L/100 KM) AT A CONSTANT 75 MPH; 13.7 MPG (6.2L/100 KM) URBAN CYC



## Jewish terrorism trial opens in uproar as relatives stage walk-out

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The biggest trial involving alleged Jewish terrorists in Israeli history opened in uproar yesterday, as relatives of many of the 22 defendants walked out of the specially designed courtroom in protest against the presence of an Arab legal observer who, they claimed, was a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

There was pandemonium and a fierce exchange of insults when the judge refused to expel the beset Palestinian attorney, who was in the Jerusalem District Court on behalf of the West Bank mayors who were maimed by car bombs which some of the accused are being charged with planting in 1980.

In the dock, often praying or reading religious texts, were some of the most senior figures in the West Bank movement, who faced charges ranging from membership of a "terrorist organization" and murder, to attempting to blow up some of Islam's holiest shrines.

None can yet be named or identified by anything but a number, under a judge's ruling which has drawn criticism from sections of the legal profession, and which will be reconsidered later today.

The trial, which is expected to last until autumn, could have serious political repercussions for next month's general election.

tion, and also be a factor in widening the divide in Israeli society between religious and secular Jews.

Despite the seriousness of the charges, yesterday's hearing was marked by a relaxed, almost easygoing atmosphere. The defendants, not handcuffed, and received words of encouragement from the scores of relatives in the courtroom, until they staged their protest and camped out instead in a nearby corridor.

A senior Justice Ministry official told reporters crowding the press benches: "We could not have a conference hall because this is not a festival. But, on the other hand, it is not an Eichmann trial either."

What one critic described as the "picnic-type" atmosphere at an earlier hearing has already drawn complaints from the State Prosecutor's office. At one stage yesterday a member of the public could be heard above the hubbub, shouting: "This is not a circus."

The accused, who left the court in an annexed East Jerusalem in a police lorry, from which singing could be heard, are among 27 Jewish suspects originally arrested after an unsuccessful attempt in April to bomb five Arab buses.

Other charges include planting three bombs in or near the cars of three Arab mayors - crippling two of them and blinding an Israeli bomb disposal expert - and also attacking the Islamic College in Hebron last summer, killing three Arabs and wounding 33.

Some defendants are also accused of conspiring to blow up two mosques on Jerusalem's Temple Mount.

The case, which follows an extensive investigation by the Shin Bet intelligence service, has caused much soul-searching.

While such figures as Mr Yishak Shamir, the Prime Minister, and Mr Chaim Herzog, the President, have condemned anti-Arab offences, on the extreme right - especially many leaders of the Israeli living in the West Bank - have spoken out in favour of the accused.

At yesterday's hearing, defence lawyers sharply attacked what one claimed was the "lynch atmosphere" created by sections of the Israeli press.

It was also requested that the trial of six of the 22 who are charged with murder be held separately. Judge Yacov Bazak, who has been strongly criticized in sections of the Israeli media for allegedly being prejudiced in favour of Jewish settlers, later adjourned the hearing without giving any ruling and without setting a date for its resumption.

Manama (AFP) - Iraq yesterday followed up its claim that Iran had violated a partial truce by accusing Arab states along the Gulf of not giving it enough help in its war against Iran.

But the general reaction in the Gulf states to the truce, which was made under United Nations auspices, remained one of satisfaction, with hopes that it could "change the course of the war".

Iraq accused Iran of firing 15 shells on Saturday at the Sayed Sadat district in Iraqi Kurdistan, and threatened reprisals.

But Mr Tarek Aziz, the Foreign Minister, in a message to the UN Secretary General, also announced Iraq's acceptance of the truce, and asked him to send observers as quickly as possible.

The UN announced in New York on Friday that it would send two teams to check on possible truce violations.

In an interview in the Bahraini daily *Al-Khbar al-Khali*, the Iraqi Foreign Minister yesterday accused the Gulf Arab states of dragging their feet over help against Iran.

Arguing that security in the Gulf was "indivisible", he called for the "most coordination" between Iraq and the six Gulf Council Member states, which met last week - Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

The Iraqi minister added that Iraq, while peace remained its "strategic objective" could not let Iran stop it from using its ports, closed since the start of the Gulf war in September 1980.

TEHRAN: Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani was re-elected Speaker of the Iranian Parliament yesterday.

Managua (AFP) - Nicaragua's hard-pressed Sandinista authorities are preparing to face a major offensive from Honduras-based guerrillas in the north, after reported successes against rebels near Costa Rica in the south.

The junta also warned yesterday that it may suspend dialogue with the United States, started last week, after the US Senate approved \$28m in aid to anti-Sandinista rebels, it said.

The two countries opened talks after a surprise visit here by the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz.

The junta has been preparing several thousand troops to face a northern rainy-season offensive expected from about 6,500 men of the anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), led by former Somoza National Guards, and several thousand men from the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE).

This followed reports from Nicaragua's southern neighbour, Costa Rica, that a week-long Sandinista mop-up in the south had routed several hundred ARDE fighters.

Reports from San José, the Costa Rican capital, said at least 14 bodies had been seen floating down the San Carlos river. According to one ARDE fighter about 300 ARDE men had withdrawn into Costa Rica so far.

The government of traditionally neutral Costa Rica, which has no army, planned to declare a national emergency today, by which time about 1,000 ARDE men would be in the country.

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Prison wash day: Iranian prisoners of war doing their laundry in the Ramadi military prison, west of Baghdad.

## Iraq calls for more Arab help

Manama (AFP) - Iraq yesterday followed up its claim that Iran had violated a partial truce by accusing Arab states along the Gulf of not giving it enough help in its war against Iran.

But the general reaction in the Gulf states to the truce, which was made under United Nations auspices, remained one of satisfaction, with hopes that it could "change the course of the war".

Iraq accused Iran of firing 15 shells on Saturday at the Sayed Sadat district in Iraqi Kurdistan, and threatened reprisals.

But Mr Tarek Aziz, the Foreign Minister, in a message to the UN Secretary General, also announced Iraq's acceptance of the truce, and asked him to send observers as quickly as possible.

The UN announced in New York on Friday that it would send two teams to check on possible truce violations.

In an interview in the Bahraini daily *Al-Khbar al-Khali*, the Iraqi Foreign Minister yesterday accused the Gulf Arab states of dragging their feet over help against Iran.

Arguing that security in the Gulf was "indivisible", he called for the "most coordination" between Iraq and the six Gulf Council Member states, which met last week - Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

The Iraqi minister added that Iraq, while peace remained its "strategic objective" could not let Iran stop it from using its ports, closed since the start of the Gulf war in September 1980.

TEHRAN: Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani was re-elected Speaker of the Iranian Parliament yesterday.

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## Polish elections Solidarity boycott fails, Warsaw says

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Claiming early successes against the Solidarity underground, the Polish authorities yesterday staged nationwide council elections, the first popular test of support for the Government in four years.

Although many workers, students and former Solidarity activists have announced their intention to boycott the poll, official figures showed that the majority of Poles were casting their votes.

The Catholic Church leadership has pointedly ignored the elections and many priests went no further than urging their congregations to go "on long, healthy walks".

Father Jerzy Popieluszko, a radical priest in Warsaw, told his flock that they made "the proper choice" by attending church rather than going to one of the 22,000 polling stations.

On Saturday night Cardinal Józef Glemp, the Polish Primate, hinted that the Church expected the release of some or all political prisoners after the elections. There were responsible people in all sectors of Polish society "not just the authorities" and they knew that the arrested and the imprisoned should be freed as soon as possible, he said.

A little-known underground cell, calling itself "Interfactory Solidarity Agreement Union", had called for peaceful demonstrations near four polling stations after Mass yesterday morning. But nobody responded to the call, allowing the Government spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban to talk of a failure of the underground.

In Gdansk, Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, attended a service for Mr Bogdan Lis, the recently arrested underground organizer, and later, demonstrating his view that the elections should be ignored, went fishing.

A token of the anxiety felt by the authorities came in the early morning, when two journalists, including *The Times* correspondent, were briefly detained by secret police at a polling station after questioning the chairman

## Steel town march stopped by police

Shouting "down with the Junta", thousands of young Solidarity supporters marched through the streets of the steel producing city of Nowa Huta but they were dispersed by riot police. This was the only major incident during a day that was billed as a showdown between Solidarity and the authorities.

Although many workers, students and young Solidarity sympathizers had said they would boycott the polls, it was clear by the evening that a large majority of Poles had cast their votes.

President Mitterrand, in an impressively idealistic speech before the European Parliament, succeeded in striking the pose of a visionary statesman to whom the British problem was an unwelcome irritant.

Meanwhile Britain has had an abortive go-it-alone attempt to bring down European air fares, and failed yet again to make any progress in its campaign for free movement of capital and a free insurance market. Other countries have been just as obstructive as Britain through the period, without any risk of finding themselves picked out for comment. It is all a kind of gamesmanship.

So Sir Geoffrey Howe goes in to this round of talks in what is becoming his traditional role of the outsider. He could point to the fact that an most important issues like economic policy, agricultural reform, research, budget discipline, foreign policy and security, Britain is very much in the mainstream of EEC thinking, if not actually in the lead.

But the fact remains that however much Britain joins in Community life, it is doomed to be increasingly isolated for as long as the budget problem is outstanding.

## European Notebook

### Britain tops hit list in Euro game

With the European elections out of the way, negotiations can at last resume on the EEC's longest-running and least savory attraction, the British budget problem. The show has been running in the wings for the best part of three months now, with no government prepared to say or do things which would undermine its position before its own electors.

But today, the 16th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the foreign ministers meet in Luxembourg to take up the action where they left off in early April. With no votes to be quickly won or lost they will all be the freer to make concessions and less anxious to score points.

Mrs Thatcher said last week that there was a great deal of work to do in the run-up to the Fontainebleau summit if there was to be any chance of a settlement there. This evening's session over dinner is the one time so far set aside for doing the necessary work before the summit starts next Monday.

In fact, there is very little work left to do. An agreement was put on the table at the inconclusive summit in March which everyone could have accepted if the figures it contained had been right. Provided the formula in that agreement is still available no time-consuming detailed negotiations remain.

If there is failure at Fontainebleau it will not be for lack of time or understanding of the issues, both of which were factors in Brussels.

Failure will be wilful, with all concerned preferring to face the consequences of collapse to the consequences of an agreement they do not like.

Although there have been no real negotiations since April, there has been a subtle tactic employed by France, from the chair of the Council of Ministers, to draw attention to any occasion when Britain falls out of line with mainstream community thinking.

An accusing French finger was pointed earlier this month, for example, when Britain alone blocked proposals before the finance and the social affairs councils. It was also found wanting in community spirit for standing against rules to govern misleading advertising.

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Ian Murray

## Wiring fault in jets could be a fire hazard

Washington (AP) - A special inspection programme has uncovered incorrect wiring that could cause fires in 80 DC10 jets being used by US airlines. The Federal Aviation Administration disclosed.

The agency ordered the checks of the aircraft instrument panels on May 25, after a cockpit fire on a Northwest Airlines aircraft.

The investigation of that incident disclosed that part of the wiring had been installed incorrectly. The FAA then ordered airlines now flying the 165 DC10s in service to investigate whether the same wiring error had been made in their planes as well.

Inspections have been completed on 143 planes and the miswiring problem was found in 80 of them.

## Lethal pellet

Rabat - An official enquiry into the deaths in Ben Misk Prefecture, Southern Morocco, of six members of one family has revealed that they died of radiation caused by a small radioactive pellet imported by a local company for industrial purposes.

## Biggest dam

Yichang, China (Reuters) - The Chinese Government is studying plans to build what could be the world's biggest hydroelectric project on the Yangtze river, and could soon make a decision on when to go ahead.

## Queensland title

Sir Job Bjelke-Petersen, the arch-conservative Premier of Queensland who was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George in the Queen's birthday honours.

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party has been banned indefinitely from holding political meetings in the Midlands province, the Minister for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa announced.

## Zapu ban

Dar es Salaam (AFP) - Police in Tanzania are having their guns withdrawn after innocent civilians have been killed during routine patrols in the past few months.

## Trigger happy

Moscow (Reuters) - A deputy fire chief and his postmistress wife have been jailed for 20 years for using dozens of fictitious names to collect extra fire-fighting bonuses, the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* reported.

## Name game

Port Louis (Reuters) - The Mauritania opposition leader, Mr Paul Berenger, has been suspended from Parliament after telling the Deputy Speaker, Mr Yusuf Mohamed, to "go to hell".

## In contempt

Melbourne (Reuters) - Australian authorities are studying the legal and moral issues regarding two frozen test-tube embryos after their parents died in an aircraft crash.

The deaths of Mario Rios, aged 57, and wife Elsa aged 40, in Chile last year has left what are believed to be the world's first test-tube embryos.

Professor Carl Wood, head of the test tube baby programme at the Queen Victoria Medical Centre, said the embryos had little chance of survival.

## Refuge sought

Cairo (AFP) - The hijackers of an Iranian military transport plane which landed at Luxor on Friday will leave Egypt as soon as a third country has agreed to give them refuge, an Egyptian official said. The plane was returned to Iran.

A few arrests were made of young Sikhs sporting badges with Sant Bhindranwale's picture.

A similar demonstration in Sinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir, also passed off without serious incident.

But the spasmoid terrorism which has continued to bedevil Punjab went on during the weekend. The local secretary of Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) party was assassinated in Jullundur.

A Hind monk was hacked to death in a village close to Jullundur, and when another village was being cordoned and searched, extremists fired eight shots at security forces.

● GANDHI LETTER: Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has written to Mrs Margaret Thatcher in an attempt to curb Sikh separatists living abroad, and has appealed on Australian and Canadian radio for communal peace. Officials in London said however that the letter had not been received.

## Salvadorean guerrillas step up war

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The civil war in El Salvador is beginning to heat up again after a period of military calm and intense political activity.

The guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) this weekend announced on one of their radio stations, Radio Venceremos, a new military campaign designed to "intensify the war".

Having offered talks "without preconditions" a week before President Napoleon Duarte's inauguration on June 1, the guerrillas have now delivered their most aggressive message since just before the first round of the presidential elections in March.

The FMLN has warned drivers that it prohibits all traffic, indefinitely, on El Salvador's main roads which will be mined. Earlier this week, the guerrillas announced, also on Radio Venceremos, that they will forbid the cultivation this year of El Salvador's cotton crop, the country's second most important source of foreign exchange. Coffee, the main crop, would be a target of sabotage operations, the guerrillas said.

Meanwhile, the Army has at least 8,000 troops mobilized for three operations in the east of the country, attacking guerrilla positions. Casualties on both sides have risen in the past week, with the guerrillas claiming well over 100 soldiers killed or wounded so far this month.

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## Sandinistas braced for new onslaught

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## Jackson cult is giving Kremlin the blues

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Michael Jackson, the black pop superstar, is a swindle, according to the Moscow cultural paper *Sovetskaya Kultura*. The twenty-year-old singing and dancing phenomenon, who has sold more than thirty-five million copies of the album *Thriller*, has been fanned on pop music fans the world over by brilliant marketing techniques and the genius of Quincy Jones, Jackson's manager and arranger.

Both the album and the video tape of *Thriller* amount to "great swindles", *Sovetskaya Kultura* said. It added that Jackson had once performed original black rock music but had sold his soul to a white audience.

"He is apolitical in the extreme, a vegetarian, sentimental, and a religious believer", the paper declared, denouncing the pop star for ever in the eyes of all good Soviet citizens. "He wanted to be a hundred per cent white so much that he underwent plastic surgery", it added.

The Kremlin is increasingly worried that what a Ukrainian paper recently called "empty and senseless Western Music" is crowding out "glorious, inspiring, Soviet songs".

Along with Western pop songs come what Soviet youngsters imagine to be Western fashions and attitudes, exemplified in T-shirts adorned with the American eagle or the stars and stripes. "We must not let the stars and stripes into our life at this time", one paper said, referring to the new cold war.

Most Russian pop fans know all about Michael Jackson, including the fact that he suffered second degree burns when his hair caught fire during the making of a Pepsi Cola commercial. Aware that both Jackson and Pepsi seem glamorous to Russian youngsters, *Sovetskaya Kultura* ridiculed the way in which the hair burning incident had overshadowed riots in Miami and violence in Lebanon in the American media.

On the mend: Michael Jackson pointing to facial scars left by the filming accident.



## Uruguay detains popular opposition leader after 11 years in exile

From Douglas Tweedale, Montevideo

Uruguay's military government dispatched a good portion of its Navy and mounted a spectacular security operation at the weekend to arrest Senator Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the country's most popular opposition leader, as he returned from 11 years in exile.

Half a dozen ships and two military aircraft intercepted the commercial passenger liner carrying Senator Ferreira and 500 supporters from Buenos Aires, and a coast guard officer arrested the politician.

Also arrested was Senator Ferreira's son, Juan Raúl Ferreira, aged 32, a popular politician in his own right.

The Interior Minister, General Julio Rapela, confirmed later that Senator Ferreira and his son were being held at separate military bases outside Montevideo and said they would be turned over to a military court.

The Government is reported to allege that Senator Ferreira has committed a series of crimes, including "associating with subversives" and "attacking the moral fibre of the armed forces".

Speculation yesterday centred on how long Senator Ferreira would be held and whether his arrest could cause a split among the military. General Rapela said on Saturday that the politician had his supporters even among top military leaders.

The military have no desire to make a political martyr out of Senator Ferreira, as they did by holding another popular opposition leader, Senator Liber Seregni, for more than eight years.

Political sources said it was likely that the government would try to release Senator Ferreira within a few weeks, but would ban him from taking part in politics for life to save face with hard-line factions in the Army.

Ironically, Senator Ferreira and other party leaders claimed his arrest as a victory in their struggle against the government, saying it would discredit the regime and force the military to call elections sooner.

Delegations of legislators from the US and several Latin American countries were expected to arrive in Montevideo this week to seek Senator Ferreira's release.

About 50,000 of Senator Ferreira's supporters in Montevideo defied military warnings and the presence of tanks and riot troops in the streets to celebrate his return from exile.

The demonstrations continued even after news of his arrest leaked out, but no violence was reported.

"This was a victory for commonsense and for the people", Senator Ferreira said on board the ship after being notified of his arrest some 20 nautical miles outside the port of Montevideo.

"I have never liked farewells, but this time I am confident I am saying farewell for a much shorter time than in the past", he said as he was taken into detention.

He was kept under guard until the ship finally made port, when he was handed over to military authorities and whisked away in a helicopter.

His arrest came near the end of a colourful and adventurous overnight journey across the River Plate from Buenos Aires. His ship was shadowed by two or more Uruguayan gunboats as soon as it entered Uruguayan waters at dawn on Saturday.

As the boat moved closer to shore, four more navy vessels began manoeuvring nearby and military aircraft made passes overhead.

### Party to spurn negotiations

The leadership of Senator Ferreira's National (Blanco) Party was meeting yesterday to decide what action to take after the arrest of their leader.

Party sources said they would renew their decision not to participate in political negotiations which the Government is holding with two other parties to set conditions for the elections it has promised to call in November this year.

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Under arrest: Senator Ferreira gives the victory sign as he is led away on his return to Uruguay.

### British Ambassador's broadcast cancelled

## Relations with Russia soured

Diplomats said yesterday that the cancellation at the weekend of a television broadcast by the British Ambassador in Moscow had soured the atmosphere before the visit to Russia in two weeks of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Sir Iain Sutherland was to have appeared during the nine o'clock evening news to mark the Queen's official birthday with an address to Soviet viewers on the need for East-West dialogue. Soviet censors demanded two cuts in the text, however, and cancelled the broadcast when Sir Iain refused.

In one passage the ambassador, who speaks Russian, was to have referred to mankind's yearning for peace, saying that East-West relations would improve if everyone had access to accurate information and if members of society at all levels could travel each other's homelands.

The authorities apparently objected to the implication that Russians do not have access to accurate information and cannot travel freely, as well as to the suggestion that there are levels in Soviet society.

The second cut concerned a reference to Britain having

From Richard Owen, Moscow

welcomed the Soviet Union as an ally in the struggle against fascism in 1941. The Russians rarely refer to the first two years of the second World War, when Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia had a non-aggression pact. Soviet propagandists play down the fighting and recently poured scorn on the D-Day celebrations, Moscow's view is that Russia bore the brunt of the war after the Nazi invasion in 1941.

Diplomats said the two passages were not provocative, and Sir Iain had not been prepared to compromise.

Television addresses by foreign ambassadors in Moscow are a relatively recent innovation and are seen as a valuable opportunity to talk to Soviet viewers directly. The British Embassy received a large number of viewers' letters after Sir Iain's broadcast last year.

Censorship has since become more stringent, however, and the ambassadors of France and Japan both walked out of the television studios when officials demanded cuts in their texts, including passages which had been politically acceptable to the Kremlin the previous year.

The second cut concerned a reference to Britain having

NEWSPAPER ALLEGATIONS: In a further move designed to brand American diplomats in Moscow as spies and provocateurs, a Soviet paper claimed at the weekend that a member of the American Embassy staff had been caught dealing on the black market.

On Saturday the trade union daily *Trud* named Mr Bruce Rosenberg, Second Secretary in the economic department, and also accused him of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda, thereby neatly combining economic and political crimes in the minds of Soviet readers.

*Trud* said Mr Rosenberg, who is no longer in Moscow, had been forced to leave earlier this year after the authorities complained about his illegal trading in video recorders, cameras, radios and watches.

Several American diplomats, including four from the economic department, have been expelled as CIA agents as part of a campaign to show that the American Embassy is a nest of spies. *Trud* said Mr Rosenberg had distributed publications issued by Russian emigre organizations. An American Embassy spokesman declined to comment on the case.

## Hongkong officials invited to Peking

Hongkong (Reuters) - China has invited three members of Hongkong's executive council to visit Peking next Thursday for talks on the future of the British colony. China's senior representative in the colony said.

Mr Xu Jiatun, head of the

New China news agency bureau in Hongkong, told reporters the three would meet Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader. The delegation will be led by Sir S. Y. Chung, who went to London last month to lobby British politicians on a Sino-British agreement.

Local Chinese members of the colony's advisory executive and legislative councils have asked Britain to push for concrete guarantees to ensure the capitalist territory can retain its present economic and social systems after 1997.

## Hint by Mondale of female number two

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale, who this week begins interviewing prospective running mates, has said the American people were perfectly willing to accept a woman as Vice-President.

"As a matter of fact, this is a case where the people are substantially ahead of the politicians," the former Democratic Vice-President said. "This is a prejudice that I think the American people have put behind them."

Mr Mondale was speaking to reporters while standing beside Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, chairwoman of the Democratic Party's platform committee, at North Oaks, Minnesota home on Saturday. Of the women in contention, Mrs Ferraro is considered to have the best prospects of being Mr Mondale's running mate against the Republican Reagan-Bush ticket in November.

Asked if she had discussed the vice-presidency, Mrs Ferraro said that the issue did not come up. "I'm here as head of the platform committee..."

Mrs Ferraro is the choice for vice-presidential candidate of Mr Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, the influential Speaker of the Democrat-controlled House.

This week Mr Mondale is also expected to meet Senator Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas, and Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco, who have often been mentioned as vice-presidential candidates.

The Mayor told reporters in Philadelphia on Saturday that she thought it was a very great honour to be considered for the party's vice-presidential nomination because she was a mayor, a woman and Jewish.

"These are all firsts, and in a sense life is an opening of doors, and those openings of doors stand for all time."

Mrs Ferraro: Hailed as Democratic "star".

Pakistan protest over Afghan border bombing

From Hassan Akhtar Islamabad

The Pakistani Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned the Afghan chargé d'affaires in Islamabad to lodge a strong protest against the bombing by the Afghan Air Force on Saturday in which six Afghan children were killed and a woman was injured in Pakistan's border area.

A Foreign Office official said that the Kabul authorities would be entirely responsible for the consequences if such air violations and attacks were repeated.

An official statement issued here yesterday said that Afghan aircraft dropped seven bombs on Saturday near a frontier post north of the Khyber Pass. Four bombs had exploded. The dead and injured persons were described as Afghan nomads, known as Powindahs.

Another hunger striker, Abdullah Meral, died last Friday, the sources said, adding that more deaths were imminent as most of the 14 remaining fasters in the hospital were beyond help.

The hunger strike was started on April 11 by 266 prisoners, including 26 women, according to a statement issued by the General Staff Headquarters.

Since then it became apparent that a hardcore of prisoners were determined to die to back their demand for an end to torture of political prisoners.

However, the meetings were far from cheerful, at least in Istanbul's Metris and Sigmaki-clar prisons, where a death fast has been in progress for more than two months. So far two deaths have been reported.

Mehmet Fath Oktulmus, an alleged member of the Turkish

League of Revolutionary Communists, died yesterday in Istanbul's Haydarpaşa military hospital, according to sources close to the prisoners here.

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## THE ARTS

This week ENO carved for themselves a slice of musical history by becoming the first British opera company to play at the Met. Almost inevitably it is *Rigoletto* which provides the gala opening. And the much publicized protests of the Italian community earlier in the year about Jonathan Miller's "Godfather" production seem to have died away. Quite rightly too. They were as relevant to *Rigoletto* as would have been a complaint from the Friends of Albania about *Così fan tutte*.

On the way to the Lincoln Center the English National Opera have surely collected more records. The 350-strong team is likely to be the largest English artistic contingent to have visited America, although perhaps there was something in the past century to rival them - ask Barnum and Bailey. They are reckoned to be the first grand opera company from Britain to have toured Texas. And they are certainly the first European operatic visitors to New Orleans since the war, the previous ones being the Salzburg Opera Guild (which had a number of distinguished Hungarian singers) in 1937. And in San Antonio, home of the Alamo and the only three-storey McDonald's in Texas, ENO have just given the American stage premiere of Britten's *Gloriana*.

Beyond the Operatic Book of Records, the more important achievements. Over the past four weeks ENO have been giving Texas a taste of an unfamiliar type of music: ensemble opera. Texas for most of its length and breadth is star-struck: no surprise in a state where big tends to be beautiful. Opera, where it exists, is likely to play in limited seasons well equipped with famous names. It is the singers not the songs that sell the tickets.

At the end of a performance of Prokofiev's *War and Peace* on the campus of the University of Texas in Austin a faculty member came up to ENO's music director Mark Elder, who is having an immensely successful tour, and said: "You're not just an opera company, you're missionaries".

The mission began three years ago when a group of Texans lunched at the Coliseum on the eve of the Royal Wedding. A tour was mooted and Houston was the first date to be



Lord Harewood: concedes that the tour is one of the mountain-tops of his achievement

English National Opera approach Wednesday's historic opening at the Met in New York in great heart after a triumphant month in the south of the United States: John Higgins reports from New Orleans

## Britain's spectacular musical missionaries

funded and, as it turned out, the first date played. An invitation via Anthony Bliss from the Met followed. New Orleans had its World Fair, San Antonio its second arts festival and Austin its campus. The bookings almost chose themselves and local papers started running headlines announcing "The English are coming". And there were jokes about Paul Revere.

They arrived with 17 container-loads of scenery and a full orchestra. The latter was something Mark Elder insisted on and there were regular comments in the auditorium of "Gee, an English orchestra". Indeed in Texas and Louisiana it is something of a rare species.

On paper the repertoire seemed strange. *Gloriana* was personally championed by ENO's managing director, Lord Harewood, and *Patience* was selected to give the Met a taste of G. & S. Both had gone to Vienna almost a decade ago and what was exportable in the Seventies

should remain so in the Eighties. *War and Peace* was a risk, but it paid off handsomely in Austin, with a 12-minute ovation. So was *Turn of the Screw* and in San Antonio, its only tour date, it returned lesser dividends in a theatre totally unsuited to it. The Joachim Herz staging of *Salome* was on the original list, but the Met intimated that they had difficulty in selling this one even when Nilsson was around and suggested ENO find a replacement. Plácido Domingo was among those who urged the cause of *Rigoletto*, and as usual he was right. The production is surely going to be ENO's visiting card this year and in those ahead.

Against all odds *Gloriana* may prove to be a second one. In San Antonio's poorly organized festival - of which something in a second article - Britten's evasive opera of moving insights and tedious set-pieces conquered its audience by the dazzle of the sets and costumes (Colin Graham and Alix Stone) and



Arthur Davies: seems to grow daily in stature

the quality of the musical performance under Elder. Sarah Walker's Elizabeth has been rightly praised with Neil Howlett's Mounjo and Richard Van Allan's Raleigh. But Arthur Davies's Essex, impetuous and emotional, was both new and excellent. Davies has seemed to grow in stature by the day on this visit.

San Antonio, where promotion

was minimal, provided only moderate audiences after the 3,000 houses in Austin. But it did have an hispanic mayor, whose flashing white teeth, arresting good looks and merry whistle in the council chamber would have made him natural casting for Paramount or Fox thirty years ago. He installed Lord Harewood as deputy Alcalde of San Antonio. "Earl", he commanded, "you are required to boost the beauties of La Villena (San Antonio's old river quarter) and bring us other cultural attractions." Lord Harewood agreed.

In New Orleans, where ENO's presenters are the Louisiana World Exposition, there was even less advance publicity, a mistake on the part of the promoters - ENO are fortunately playing for a flat fee. As Neil Howlett commented, "The British tend to resist hype." Part of the trouble was that the World Fair, just into its second month, is in deep



Mark Elder: insisted on taking a full orchestra, and is having an immensely successful tour

financial trouble. The New Orleans paper, *The Times-Picayune*, runs daily stories about who is going to be paid and who is not going to be paid - the latter group appear to be in the ascendancy. Front page pictures show Governor Edwards either with his head in his hands or with his eyes scanning the horizon for a loan.

So ENO's arrival was a well-kept secret. A thousand posters improbably sent to the Army for distribution - the Recruiting Office? - disappeared. There was no money available to open up the theatre for weekend rehearsals and the first night *Rigoletto* was cancelled. Touring in the South has its dangers. So *Patience* started the week and received an immediate standing ovation. The company is going to find the traditionally appreciative Coliseum audience a little reserved when the 1984-85 season opens.

Again it was the quality of the ensemble that drew the cheers, plus

ENO's ability to show on stage a face as gleaming as the helmets of Colonel Calverly's men. *Patience*, like *Gloriana*, looked as though it had been minted yesterday instead of fifteen years ago. There is one major weakness in the casting, but Anne Collins, Derek Hammond-Stroud and Eric Shilling took New Orleans, or N'awlins as we learnt to pronounce it, back to their favourite days of vaudeville and would have been a credit to the Cotton Blossom itself. Alan Opie (Grosvenor) joined Arthur Davies as one of the fastest tour developers. By the Thursday the word had got around and *Rigoletto* at last played to a packed house, with Davies and John Rawnsley, who is now as much the Miller *Rigoletto* as Rupert Davies was Simonon's Maigret, getting special cheers.

On the eve of the Met a season in Los Angeles, where Covent Garden will be in a month's time, looks set for next year, including a couple of performances at the Hollywood Bowl. The repertoire is likely to be rather different: *The Bartered Bride*, *The Flying Dutchman*, *Midsummer Marriage*, *Manon* and of course *Rigoletto* are among the operas under discussion. That will be at the end of Lord Harewood's tenure as managing director of the ENO. Some see this first American tour as the pinnacle of his achievement, but he disagrees. "Let's just say one of the mountain-tops. The achievement, if there has been one, has been to watch ENO move into a higher division and be able to do a *Sicilian Vespers* or a *Rusalka* with native singers."

ENO arrive in New York on a high. But they will have learnt two major lessons. The first is the danger of bringing chamber opera to massive theatres and the second is the need to keep more power in their own hands and less in those of the presenting managements. However, this looks like the first of many tours bringing opera in English to the world's most populous English-speaking country. Does Lord Harewood himself see this as the first move in ENO's "missionary of America"? "Well, talking as a descendant of George III..." The rest of the sentence was swallowed in a guffaw.

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### Così fan tutte Glyndebourne

This is developing into something of a Peter Hall season at Glyndebourne, especially now that his production of *Così fan tutte* has for a while taken the place of his *Figaro* in repertory with his new *Poppea*. But there is no cause here for complaint. For *Così*, as for *Figaro*, Sir Peter and his designer John Bury found a perfect ambience in which this particular music can take place, the difference being that the house of the earlier opera, inhabited by real people, real furniture, real smells, is now replaced by a theatre. There is still a rich texture of neatly turned detail, most of all in the setting of the girls amid the Jane Austen bourgeoisie, but the slightly sinister presence of a Pulcinella, invoked by Don Alfonso, keeps one from putting too much trust in appearances.

Both operas, however, have the same master of ceremonies, and I refer not to Sir George Christie, whose new honour was loudly applauded before the performance, but to Claudio Desideri, stepping out from the Almaviva's service to become Don Alfonso. In doing so he has become a good deal more ill-humoured. This Don Alfonso clearly has old scores to settle against women, and hopes to do so through the character he serves up. There is a hard anger and bitterness in the man, coming out in raps of sound, or in the riveting stare with which he watches what happens. He has a lot at stake.

Mr Desideri sings and acts this dramatic aspect of the character magnificently, but the more musical Don Alfonso, and in particular the Don Alfonso

who must reside at the bottom of this opera's frequent ensembles, is much more palely represented. This could be intentional, suggesting perhaps that Don Alfonso is happy to play the ringmaster but finds it irksome or distasteful to take his own part in the tricks, but it does not sufficiently appear so to make the point.

There are, however, other things that more severely upset the balance of this precarious opera. Saturday night was not a happy one for Ryland Davies, who returns as Glyndebourne's Fernando after a gap of 15 years. It also brought two newcomers to this country who showed understandable signs of nervousness in the first half, though in the second they were both much more relaxed and appealing. Delores Ziegler has a bright, delicious sweetness well suited to the role of Dorabella, and a fine Mozartian grace. J. Patrick Rafferty, singing his first Mozart role, also grew into a secure stylishness, while singing with frank, manly strength.

But the quartet of lovers was dominated by the Fiordiligi of Carol Vanasse. After her outstanding performances as Donna Anna and Elettra in the last two Glyndebourne seasons, this is a trifle disappointing, since the part does not seem to suit her so well, either vocally or in temperament. It discloses weakness at the bottom of her voice, which obliges her to use too much chest tone, and there is not the same spine in the character. That lack, though, she almost made up in her defiant performances of the two big arias, where she was able to make use of her thrilling, ardent top register.

The Despina, another survivor like Mr Davies from the old production, is Jane Berbie,

who acts and sings with winning ways. Experience shows in the way she marries action - stirring chocolate or manipulating her magnets - to the orchestral music, which is conducted with character by Gustav Kuhn.

Paul Griffiths

### Falstaff

Covent Garden

Midsummer magic has at last touched the Royal Opera's *Falstaff*. Two years ago in Los Angeles (whither it returns next month), and then in London, it was difficult to say quite what was wrong in the musical realization of Ronald Eyre's exquisitely conceived new production; but it was easy to sense that all was not right. The fact that at last the production has found itself, its time and its place is due in equal part to the conducting of Sir Colin Davis and to the new Sir John, Rolando Panerai.

Sir Colin, like Giulini before him, finds all the "special beauty and tender nuance" of Verdi's last, most youthful score; but just as Boito wanted, for Verdi, to "sprinkle the whole comedy with merry love" like sugar on a tart, so every thread of mischief, mockery, hard sense and soft sensitivity is now reanimated to work in new, vivid detail with the abundant visual *apercus* of Eyre's production.

As for Panerai, anyone who saw his Don Alfonso in the recent *Così* would be entirely prepared for a consummate master of ceremonies. This *Falstaff* is deliciously and nonchalantly aware of his double audience; and, with a voice as elegantly and know-

ingly turned as the minutest spare gesture, he can escalate, defuse, and turn every moment around his big fingers. And just as Verdi never causes him to lose dignity, so there is never a hint of overstatement or cliché in Panerai's quietly individual and authoritative recreation.

He finds his equal in Marta Szirmay's ruddy, wise and utterly eccentric Mistress Quickly: her chestnut-brown voice and lusty appetite for life - and, indeed, Verdi's music - seem to owe, quite rightly, just as much to Bocaccio as to Shakespeare. Her every minute on stage is a masterpiece of originality and comic timing.

In a cast nearly all of whom are singing their roles for the first time with the Royal Opera, the rare poise and vivacity of ensemble has the performance tingling with momentum right up to the final fugue. The three women counterpoint each other as deftly as the woodwind's whirling and playing: Barbara Daniels finding the actress's flair and self-awareness of Alice Ford; Anne Howells beguilingly musical as Meg Page; and Marie McLaughlin as Nanetta, from her first soaring phrase to her brief, crisp, as dairy queen, drawing every vocal line in finest silverpoint.

Against the bright colours of their game-playing, Thomas Allen is a compelling Ford, his jealousy monologue dark-etched, the shadows of *Otello* not far behind. Jerry Hadley makes a most welcome house debut as Fenton, and Kim Begley's Bardolph epitomizes the painstaking individual appropriation of every strand of humanity which this production now so affectionately and completely realizes.

Hilary Finch

• E. J. Craddock's Publishing column has been held over for lack of space.

### Television

## Stock feminist responses

"It's not always exactly clear what is happening" - article on *The Women's Olam* (BBC2) in the *Radio Times*. You can say that again. The general drift was clear enough, but the finer points were lost in a sea of mud, milk, sacred saliva and Waters of Parthurnion.

Some olamals are better than others said a happy and exhausted participant after the two-week (in our case, two-hour) fertility rite, but this particular one had been marvelous. Ole Kopio, the initially reluctant master of ceremonies, had turned up trumps. Had we not noticed, she asked, that special little gesture he made, the way those palm fronds had been placed, and the fact that they had been given honey-combs to kneel on as they drank the waters of purification? Well, actually, no. Viewers who wondered why it was so good may have concluded that the presence of the cameras had something to do with it, but to admit that on screen would have been to give the wrong impression.

The right impression, as the RT eloquently made clear, was that this was Reality uncontaminated by western influences, and unclouded by theoretical interpretation. Commentary had been "deliberately kept to a minimum". Melissa Llewellyn-Davies, progenitrix of this opening episode in her "serious soap-opera" of everyday Māori folk, wants to give us "the

experience of being in a very foreign culture and trying to make sense of what's going on". Just like anthropologists - with Land Rovers, cine-cameras and a heavy baggage of stock feminist responses.

During her stay with the tribe Ms Llewellyn-Davies had apparently unloaded much of her own baggage. She had tussled with the ruling class as fiercely as the women did in her film, and had come to appreciate the necessity for their desperately convoluted ploys. "Women have nothing of their own," observed an intelligent, charming and gorgeously bedecked (if shaven-headed) young wife at the film's outset. The iron labyrinth of patriarchal taboos through which the women had to negotiate their right to hold their own ceremony needed no commentary, feminist or otherwise, to point up the simple and terrible oppression.

They used every dodge in the rulebook, and eventually threatened revolt. The men, sage in

their fluffy pink blankets, gave in and then whipped them straight back into line. "You are only children." Chorus of wives and mothers: "Indeed we are!" - "And it's bad if children do their fathers." But what if there had been no cameras?

The undeniable dramatic pathos came at a price: captions for slow readers, subtitling by computer ("Cry, my age-mate, but stop shaking!"), and scenes of raucous hysteria so protracted as to make the head spin. If *Splitting Image* had not run its course it would certainly, over the coming weeks, have had something to say.

"Satire is easy - it's a thing that appeals to small talents." Thus Dennis Potter, in conversation with Marcel Berlins on Questions (Channel 4). This was a piquant confrontation, in which the admirable former television critic kicked some rather too standard enquiries mercilessly round the studio.

Michael Church

Exhilarating... impressive

An uproarious evening

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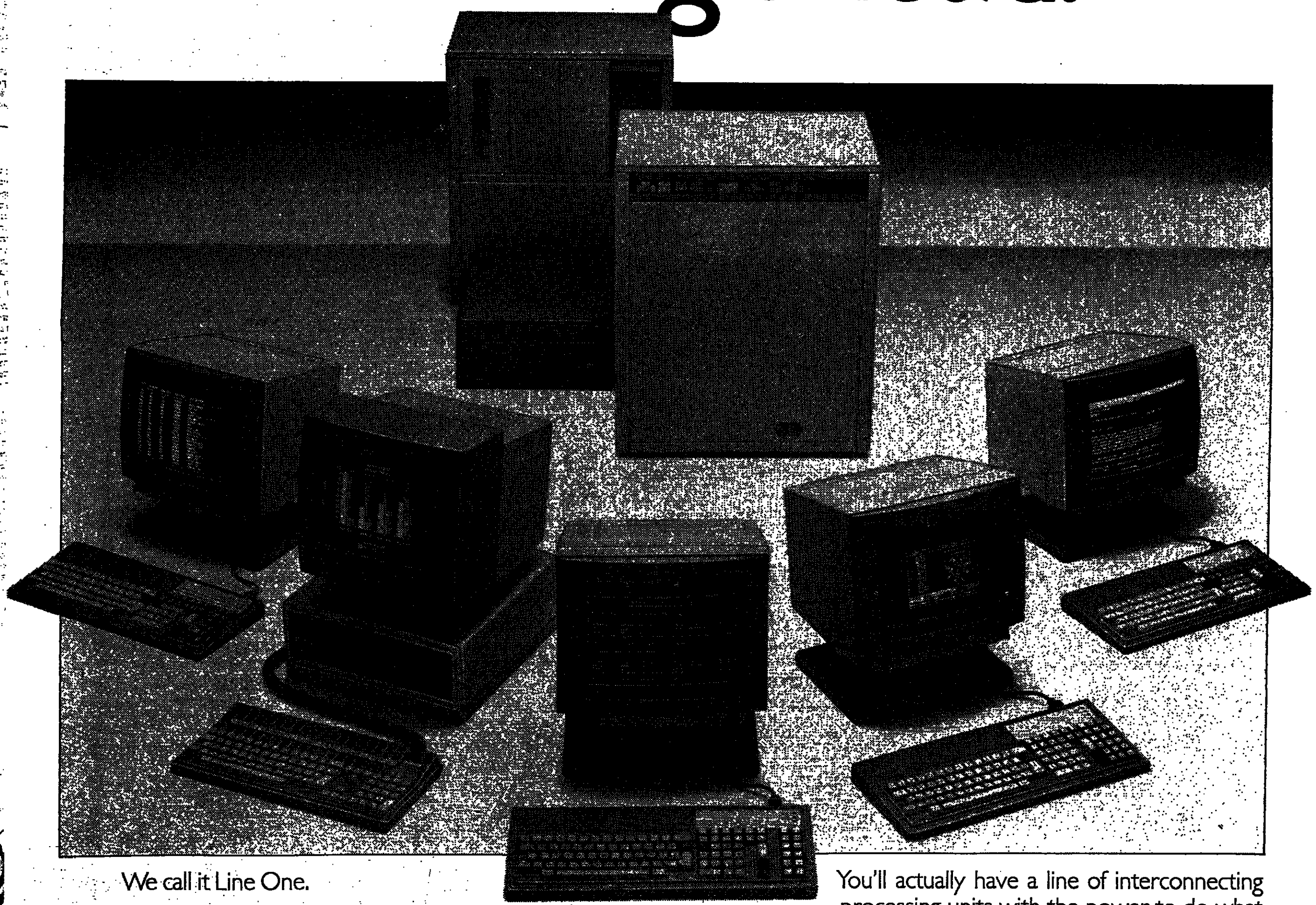
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## SPECTRUM

Twenty-eight years ago this week, Britain was poised to detonate the largest nuclear bomb of the series tested in Australia. But the test went wrong and the full truth of the mishap has still not been revealed.

David Watts and George Brock report

## Ill wind at Monte Bello

From a distance they looked like dashes of icing sugar on the deep blue of the Indian ocean. Ninety miles off the north-western Australian coast, the air over the Monte Bello islands was hot and still on June 19, 1956.

On the mainland, clusters of sightseers peered at the horizon and out at sea, several ships swung round to point their bows to small 100-foot-high scaffolding towers on the islands. Loudspeakers told their passengers and crews to face in the other direction. With the completion of her fifth independent nuclear weapon test, Britain would be poised to move from being a mere atomic power to a superpower with an H-bomb. The countdown was performed by a young British scientist from the atomic weapons research station at Aldermaston, Dr (now Sir) Iwan Madcock with the nickname "The Count of Monte Bello".

At 10.14am Western Australia time came the flash followed quickly by two massive cracks which could be heard 200 miles away. In the words of one man on a nearby ship, "the sky was literally burning up". The mushroom cloud appeared over the horizon twice as fast as one a month earlier. It even looked different: the first was salmon pink, while this one quickly became a double-decker, dark orange-grey mushroom and was bigger than anything before.

A fireball a mile wide swept up coral dust and fragments into the pillar of gas. The cloud had, after half an hour, taken on the shape of a blacksmith's anvil. It was the first clue to what the men who had detonated the bomb already feared: the wind, which they relied on to blow fallout out to sea, was not behaving as it should. High-altitude winds were blowing towards land.

Secretly, the alarm spread from the British command ship, Narvik, and a top secret message of complaint was flashed from the acting Australian Prime Minister to the Narvik and relayed to London.

Because there has been so little investigation of the consequences, we may never know exactly how much damage was done, but we have uncovered evidence of immense anxiety behind the official facade of confidence. The story of "Operation Mosaic" is not just another episode in the row between the servicemen who served at the tests and their governments; Australian civilians were also at risk. This is what went wrong.

Since 1952, when Britain had first exploded an atomic device, Aldermaston's weapons scientists had been working towards the thermonuclear H-bomb already developed by the United States and well advanced by the Soviet Union. Formal Cabinet approval to produce such a device was given in 1954 and a 1957 deadline was set. Nuclear tests in the atmosphere would be banned before long. Time was short. Towards the end of 1955, a secret Whitehall committee known as "Buffaloes" was preparing for elabor-

ate tests at Maralinga, in the South Australian desert. Scouting for a future H-bomb test site on the Pacific islands was also under way. Two new tests were suddenly inserted into the programme. Aldermaston's scientists were designing the "trigger" for the future H-bomb - the small quantities of additional elements which in combination multiply the explosive power - and needed to put two theoretical designs to the tests. They were scheduled for April of the following year at the Monte Bello islands, site of Britain's first atomic tests four years earlier. They began under the code name "giraffe", later changed by the government committee which co-ordinated codewords to "Mosaic".

### The men recall flurries of nervous activity

Although the tests were designed and run by Aldermaston scientists, other services took a close interest in experiments they could perform during the tests. Whitehall's Defence Research Policy Committee had reported to the Chiefs of Staff in 1953 that "the Navy required information on effects of various types of atomic explosions on ships, their contents and equipment". The memo went on to point out that "only a very small proportion of the navy's requirements can be met at an inland site".

The first studies which had considered the Monte Bello as a possible site for tests found that judging the weather would be of critical importance. Firing could only take place with an offshore wind and meteorological studies showed that such weather might occur only twice a month and last for two or three days. Certain times of the year were more favourable than others. Every test except the urgent Operation Mosaic took place either in September or October: the Mosaic firings, codenamed "G1" and "G2" were in May and June.



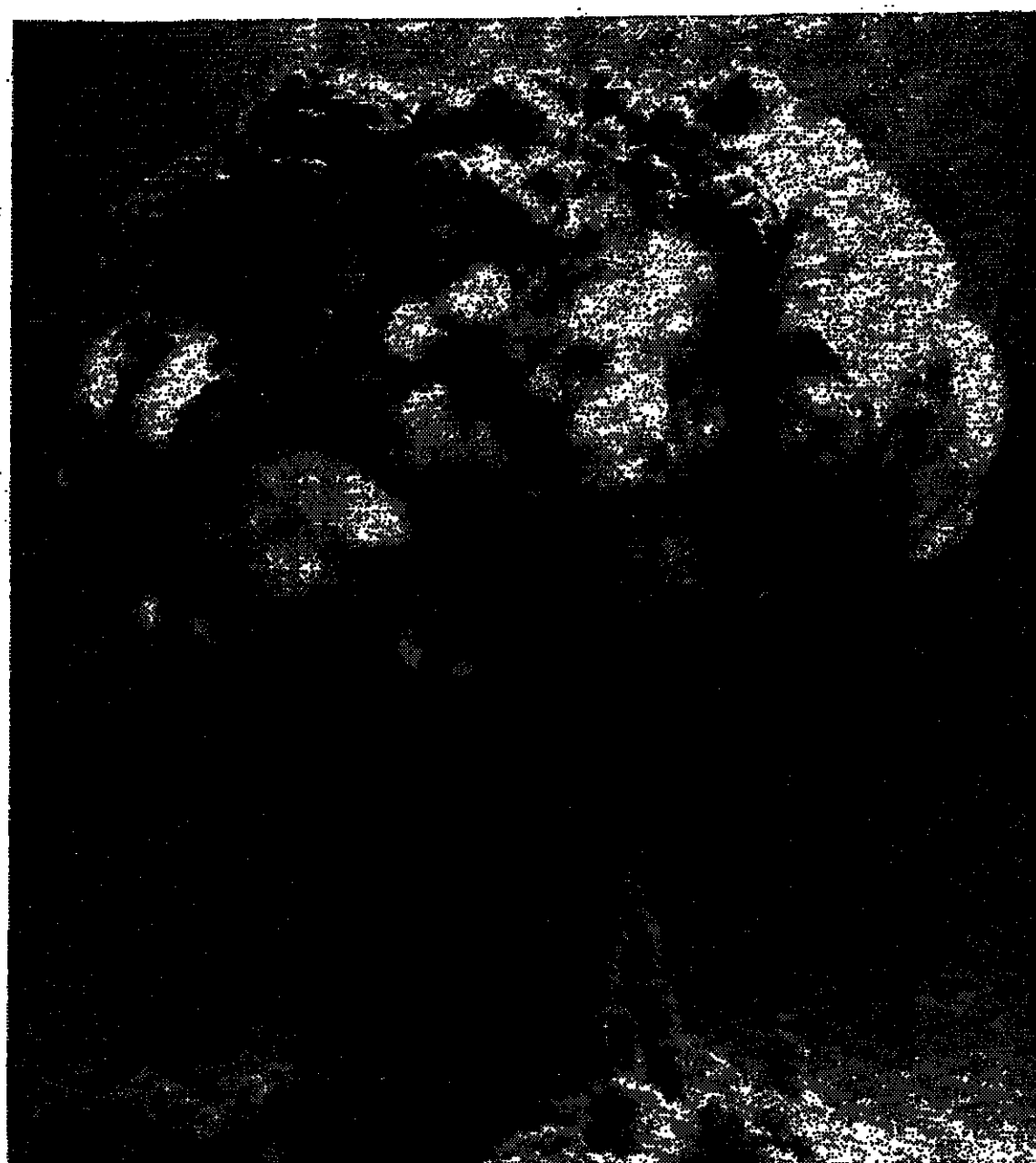
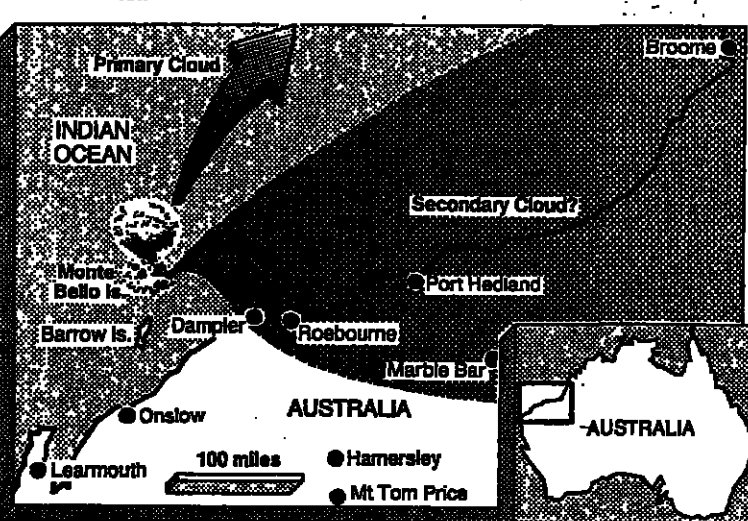
Acting Prime Minister of Australia Arthur Fadden (left). The map shows the test site and operational commander Hugh Martell (right) and scientific director C. A. Adams

Charts showing the prevailing winds for the whole continent show why the (English) autumn was preferred. Normal October winds are the least dangerous, both in speed and direction, for both the Monte Bello and the inland sites. The prevailing (English) summer winds, particularly at 20,000ft and above are strongly from the east - and were likely to blow fallout towards the mainland from the islands. Operation Mosaic had to be squeezed between the turbulent winds of January and February and the monsoons in mid-July when the second Mosaic explosion in June was delayed several times because of the weather. Time was running out.

The waiting, boredom and isolation brought strain. Between the explosions there was a brief mutiny on the Narvik when a group of deckhands refused to obey an officer's order to move a landing craft. The incident was defused and the officer withdrawn from the ship. One scientist was sent home because he was considered "psychologically unsuitable" - and two seamen on the Narvik had breakdowns.

The second explosion carried a far higher risk simply because it was so large. Until very recently the British and Australian governments tried to conceal its true size. The January 1983 report of the Australian Ionizing Radiation Advisory Council (AIRAC) claims that "the explosive yields of the tests in Australia were all in the 'low' or 'fission' ranges, this means that in no case was the yield much more than the 20 kilotons normally associated with the nuclear weapons used on Japan".

The author of the AIRAC report, Dr G. M. Watson, told *The Times* that he had based what he wrote on information supplied by the British government. But in March this year the Government quietly slipped a list of the test yields into the House of Lords library without any public announcement. It shows that the second Mosaic explosion produced a 60-kiloton yield - the largest of any Australian test.



Tattered souvenir: the official photograph of test G2

Hours after the second explosion, the wind changed. Men from the Narvik recall flurries of nervous activity as the wind at several thousand feet blew towards the small towns on the coast: Onslow, Roebourne, Dampier and Port Hedland. They had white populations of a few hundred each and large numbers of aborigines. No one knows the number of aborigines involved, since they were not included in censuses until years later.

Fallout crossed the coast and hasty efforts were made to find out how much. Tests disclosed high levels of radioactivity in one town, but these were attributed to the presence of a uranium mine. An aircraft landed at Broome and a member of the crew toured the town with a geiger counter. By the time it landed at Port Hedland it was contaminated and flew back to the RAF base near Perth for decontamination.

In the mid-afternoon a radio

message was received on the Narvik, and relayed to London. It was addressed to the senior Australian official on board and to the senior naval officer, Commander Hugh Martell. According to one man who saw it, it was, in quite plain and direct language, an error of calculation the wind direction had blown the cloud over the mainland. It ended up with something like, "What the bloody hell is going on? I wish to make a formal complaint."

"The atmosphere in the office was very quiet, and there were some worried looks among senior officers. They were more than put out, they were scared," said the source. Although rumours went round the ship, as few people as possible were told; no information was given to the British journalists on board. Interviewed recently by *The Times*, the scientific director of the test, Mr Charles Adams would only say "I can't say whether it comes as a surprise or not".

The acting Australian Prime

Minister was Sir Arthur Fadden, who, while sending messages of complaint in private, assured the public that nothing was amiss. The report of the safety committee had concluded, he said, that there was no danger to the mainland.

The Australian Minister of Supply, Mr Howard Beale, issued a statement which admitted that, "at 15,000 to 20,000 feet, some cloud containing minute particles has drifted inland, although it is now tending to drift back towards the coast". This information, he said, "need cause no anxiety". He added that he would make a full report later.

That report was never issued. After the first explosion a month earlier, the Australian safety committee had immediately issued its assurance that nothing had gone wrong. This time, six days elapsed before chairman Professor Leslie Martin said that, "there had been no danger at any time". That same day, the committee had held an "emergency" meeting with Fadden and Beale. But by then the only public protests had died out and the press had lost interest.

A number of the British officials and servicemen interviewed by *The Times* said that the wind change put the mainland at risk, while admitting that it did occur. Air Vice-Marshal Stewart Menaul, then the Group Captain in charge of collecting gas samples from the mushroom cloud, remembers Professor Martin saying, "Yes it would do that, wouldn't it?" when asked about the wind. "The cloud was too high to do any damage", says Menaul, "and anyway these areas were very sparsely populated." Mr Adams says that there was "concern about the path of the cloud because the fallout might extend further than we thought".

### Some fallout crossed the coastline

The Ministry of Defence in London refuses to discuss any details of any of the nuclear tests and appears keen to reduce discussion of them to a minimum. At one stage during our enquiries the MOD initially refused to release a list of contemporary press cuttings which had been prepared by the library at Aldermaston. After denying that the list existed, the ministry eventually released it.

Because the winds went different ways at different heights, there were two fallout clouds. The "primary" cloud had drifted north.

It was the "secondary" cloud which had drifted across the Australian coast.

The AIRAC report of last year says that after both Mosaic explosions "some early fallout crossed the coastline. These departures from an idealized fallout pattern can be explained by the presence of atmospheric temperature inversions...". The report lists the results from air sampling stations on the coastline, which show only very small fallout readings.

But no statistics are available for one sampling station, Dampier, and they are incomplete for Roebourne. The two stations were in a direct line between the islands and the inland town of Marble Bar. It was there that a miner, Sam Stubbs, took a radioactivity reading with his own geiger counter over 30 times the normal "background" radiation at three o'clock on the afternoon of the blast. Two isolated and unusually high readings were taken in Queensland several days later.

Eighteen months after the tests, five members of the safety committee published a technical account of the weather conditions and fallout readings. It attracted little comment. It revealed for the first time that part of the secondary cloud from the first Mosaic test had also crossed the coast, but contended that all harmful fallout had landed at sea.

The missing readings were only briefly mentioned: "As was expected, a number of mechanical failures occurred resulting in loss of samples."

The Australian government's position rests entirely on the incomplete official readings; the AIRAC report, however, argues that these omissions are insignificant. Since the tests, no surveys have been done to check the subsequent health of the local population: it has been assumed that the official readings tell the whole story.

But if they do not, then the evidence is dispersed throughout the health records of those remote communities. Nor has Britain ever released the information gathered by the Aldermaston scientists who chased the cloud.

### Tomorrow

The secret health tests

### moreover... Miles Kingston

(A food article written after reading too many food articles) Many scientists now think that many of the stains left on our napkins are caused by the food we eat in the West. Surveys on napkins in the East show that (a) they do not use napkins in the East; (b) they are made of paper and thus disposable; (c) they don't call them serviettes, at least. The conclusions are startling and dramatic, according to a paper published by the Royal College of Writers.

"No, I'm afraid we don't have a copy of the paper left," says its author, Henri of Chiez Maurice. "Being paper, it got disposed of. But what we said was this: the main culprits in our diet are grape juice, beetroot and gravy. There is also a new

peril: cuisine nouvelle. Many people eating cuisine nouvelle are left so hungry that they lick their plates and the saliva, which is a dilute acid, falls on the napkin and tablecloth and devours it. Out!" Grape juice, experts now think, comes from the grape. It is a small red fruit which is grown in France, Italy and other south-facing countries. The juice is extracted, processed for many years into wine, and sent to England where it is poured over tablecloths, napkins, girls' dresses and men's trousers. Experts now think it would be cheaper to send the napkins out to France to have them stained, or perhaps just stay at home.

Caspar Amine, author of a new book called *The Renais-*

sance Diet points out that our forefathers never had this trouble with stained napkins. As evidence he draws up an impressive list of still life paintings of the time in which the linen is still pure white despite the presence of so much food.

"The average canvas of which I'm speaking," he says, "contained one dead rabbit, one pomegranate, one orange and a small guitar. This simple diet not only kept their tableware clean, it also kept them extremely healthy. The vitamins contained in one small guitar alone would be enough to keep the average Renaissance family well-fed for one month - I'm taking a course of vitamins E, A, D, G, B and E.

Renaissance napkins themselves had no nutritional value whatsoever."

This is in stark contrast to recent findings by the Royal College of Dry Cleaners, who have discovered that the average West End restaurant napkin contains enough food values to keep one researcher fed for a day.

The new publication, *The Napkin Diet*, suggests that food content of napkins had increased by over 1,000% in the last 200 years and that there is more than enough there to keep the hungry part of the world satisfied, especially if they don't mind eating starch and the ink from restaurants' names. This, however, is strongly disputed by Alan Geoffrey-

Cannon, author of *An Extremely Angry Book about Food Etc.*, who maintains that all the vitamins in western food have already disappeared down the kitchen sink after being boiled, steamed, etc from our vegetables. He says that our kitchen sink pipes are chock full of vitamins which may in time breed a super-race of kitchen pests and that our napkins only contain cheap dye, permitted preservatives and melodies written down in an idle moment by Andrew Lloyd-Banker.

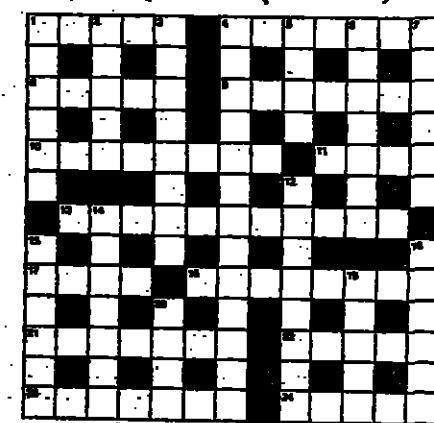
"But are these melodies truly sustaining?" he fumes. "I would say not, I would say that, in contrast to tunes written by Mozart and Schubert on the back of a menu, these modern

productions contain only processed ideas derived mechanically from other sources. That is what I would say. Unfortunately, it's probably libellous."

The answer, for most of us, seems to be quite simple. When out in a restaurant, it doesn't much matter what you eat as long as you suck the essential juices from your napkin afterwards. But there is a book coming out next month which may render this theory old-fashioned at a stroke. It is called *The Dietbook Diet*, by Dr Alan Minestrone, and it claims simply that the average diet-book contains enough fibre and vitamins to see you through for a month. Just cook your book and eat the results, he claims, as long as you don't use a napkin.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 370)

- ACROSS  
1 Head cloth (5)  
4 Fox catcher (7)  
8 Carved Indian pole (5)  
9 Spendthrift (7)  
10 Equip army (8)  
11 Pesty (6)  
13 Sweetly honeyed (11)  
17 Shivering fit (4)  
18 Law gap (8)  
21 Impetuous man (7)  
22 Bharat (5)  
23 Prime lumber cut (7)  
24 Irish police (5)  
DOWN  
1 Subordinate power (6)  
2 Grotesque (5)  
3 Splendidly (8)  
4 Crown Jewels palace (5,2,6)  
5 As well (4)  
6 Social upstart (7)



- 7 Become amenable (6)  
12 Stew doughball (5)  
14 Dog bark (7)  
15 Excessive pestices (6)  
16 Mishnah commentary (6)  
19 Logical sequence (5)  
20 Short note (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

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# HOLLYWOOD



## MONDAY PAGE

## Growing up down the line

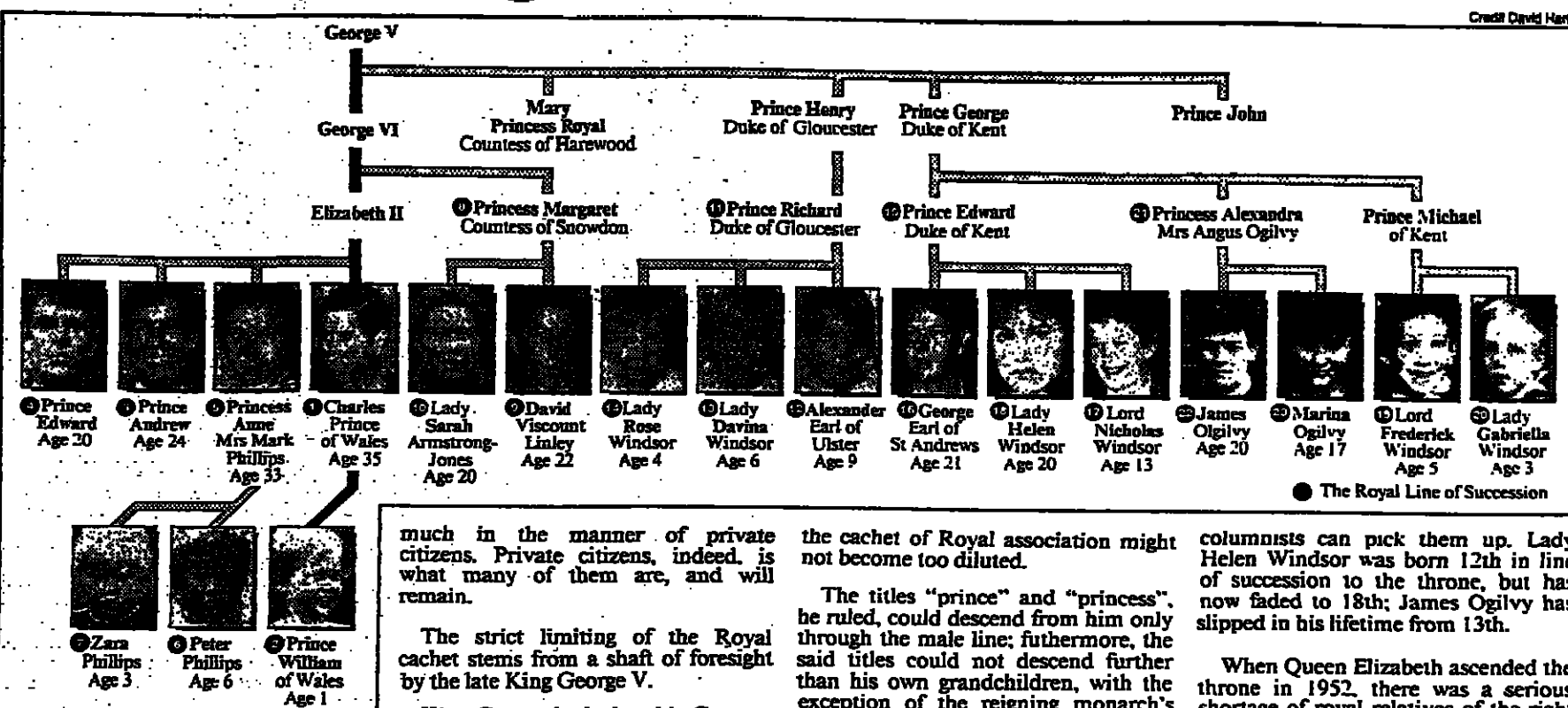
Younger relatives of the Royal Family are finding life less privileged than princelings of the past. Alan Hamilton reports their career prospects

James Ogilvy, George Earl of St Andrews and Prince Edward have been sitting over university examinations. David Linley has been on the hunt for a new joinery workshop in south London, while Helen Windsor has been mastering the carillon of conversational French at the Institut Français. Sarah Armstrong-Jones has been taping on film sets in India, and Peter Phillips has very naughtily on the piano, while Prince William has been mixing with the press and squinting down a television camera.

What binds this motley youthful crew is that they, or at least their parents, are all members of the Royal Family. The present young generation of Royals, partly through fashion but mainly through necessity, is the first to be making its own way in the world, sometimes through careers that border on the ordinary.

Gone, but only just, are the days when all Royal scions, at least the males, followed a military career, and it is worth recalling that the present monarch did not even go to school, being taught instead by tutors and governesses in her own home.

The tribe of Royal and nearly-Royal children has increased to the extent that it is now bigger than at any time



much in the manner of private citizens. Private citizens, indeed, is what many of them are, and will remain.

The strict limiting of the Royal cachet stems from a shaft of foresight by the late King George V.

King George looked to his German cousins, and saw a tribe that was very much on the increase. Germany in the years before the Great War was awash with far more minor princelings than there could ever conceivably be thrones for them to occupy. It would do the standing of the House of Windsor no good at all, he perceived, if the English shires were similarly overpopulated with third-division Ruritanian royalty.

George could not of course legislate for the breeding pattern of his successors. But mindful of the fact that he himself had six children, he decreed that claims to title by his descendants should be strictly limited, in order that

the cachet of Royal association might not become too diluted.

The titles "prince" and "princess", he ruled, could descend from him only through the male line; furthermore, the said titles could not descend further than his own grandchildren, with the exception of the reigning monarch's immediate family.

There are 34 direct descendants of George V living, but only ten can call themselves prince and princess. So Princess Margaret's daughter is a relatively plain Lady Sarah (her father being an Earl) and Princess Anne's son is a thoroughly down-to-earth Master Peter, his father being a commoner.

Even before the Princess of Wales burst upon the scene in the manner of a dazzling supernova, the lesser stars of the Royal galaxy had been moving steadily from the centre of the universe towards the outer darkness of the edges, where only the powerful telescopes of the more assiduous gossip

columnists can pick them up. Lady Helen Windsor was born 12th in line of succession to the throne, but has now faded to 18th; James Ogilvy has slipped in his lifetime from 13th.

When Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1952, there was a serious shortage of royal relatives of the right age to help shoulder the burden of public engagements; the royal roadshow needs its corps of supporting players. Which is why someone as far down the line of succession as Princess Alexandra was recruited to the rota to open her share of municipal works and greet her quota of obscure provincial mayors.

Now, in addition to the Queen herself, a dozen members of her family help to perform the monarchy's public role. The Queen Mother, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Anne, Princess Margaret, the Princes Andrew and Edward, and Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, all attend official functions

to a greater or lesser degree, and have their expenses paid from the public purse through the Civil List.

The Dukes of Gloucester and Kent and their Duchesses, and Princess Alexandra, also maintain a high profile, but are chiefly funded by the Queen herself. But for the next generation, there are probably enough eligible members of the Queen's immediate family to form a full company of players on the Royal stage.

The foreseeable future unquestionably belongs to the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, with the Princes Andrew and Edward providing the first line of reserves for public appearance. But the top of the tree is already beginning to look top-heavy with males; a further glamorous Royal female may need to be drawn forward from the background, and the likeliest candidate is Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones.

Will the future permit a second division of royalty? Not even the Bennite left of the Labour Party has publicly proposed abolishing the monarchy, although they would like to transfer its residual powers to the Commons. What is a future Labour government might abolish the Civil List and restrict public funding only to the monarch. It would be an unpopular move with many, greatly curtailing the public appearances of the Royal circus.

For the moment the present generation of Royal children, some of them already grown to adulthood, continue to exert a great fascination, especially as the necessity to earn a living is sending them into the world in widely different directions. From the future King William down to Marina Ogilvy, 23rd in line of succession, none of them can quite shake off the cachet of being related to the highest in the land.

## Prince William: in line to be 63rd monarch

## The boy who will be king

Barring revolution, abdication, or marrying a Roman Catholic, there is not much that William Arthur Philip Louis, Prince of Wales, can do to alter his awesome destiny. One day he will be King William V—or, if he absolutely insists, King Arthur, King Philip or King Louis.

Assuming that neither his grandmother nor his father opts for retirement through abdication, Prince William is unlikely to attain the throne much before he is 40, but still at a younger age than that at which his father looks set to succeed. He will become the sixty-third monarch of all England since Egbert of Wessex, the forty-second since the Conquest, and the most thoroughly British since James I, who was 75 per cent Scots. Debut calculates William to be 55 per cent British.

For the moment, however, his parents' principal concern is to keep him out of the limelight as much as possible during his formative years; they will remember that the Queen threatened to take the young

Charles away from his preparatory school at Cheam unless the press left him alone. The playmates of his early years will be the young children of his parents' close friends and relatives, like Tamara and Edwin Grosvenor, the daughters of the Duke of Westminster. The Romseys and the Halifaxes have children of equal age, as do the Princesses of Wales's sisters, Jane and Sarah.

So there is already some escape for him from the immediate and closeted inner circle. William is described by his mother as a mini-tornado, a boisterous child with a well-developed talent for breaking things in his Kensington Palace apartments and flushing his shoes down the toilet. The Princess is keen that, as soon as he reaches the prescribed age of two and a half, William should commence schooling in the Montessori system of nursery education, originally developed as a method of teaching mentally handicapped children but now *de rigueur* among the smart young mothers of Sloane Square.

The Princess herself worked in a Montessori school in Pimlico before her marriage, and is greatly enthused by the system. Unless she chooses to buy all the equipment and install it in Kensington Palace, she is likely to despatch William to the Pooch Corner Montessori School, five minutes walk for the Palace.

For his real education, a boarding school is almost certain, if only because it makes privacy easier to maintain, although his parents might well break with tradition and send him to a state primary school for a short period. For his secondary schooling, he will probably follow his father and grandfather to Gordonstoun, or to Atlantic College, an international school on the South Wales coast near Barry.

Both schools follow the Kurt Hahn tradition of training for leadership. Hahn, a German Jew who fled from Hitler, set up his first school in the 1920s to train a new generation of German leaders after the defeat of 1918; his view was that academic prowess is by no means the most important requirement for future leaders.

He will grow up in an atmosphere at least as free as that of his parents, and infinitely more liberal than that of his grandfathers. But tradition is still likely to dictate a brief career in the armed services, still regarded as an essential part of training for kingship.

When his father ascends the throne, either as King Charles III or King George VII, William will fall heir to the revenues, currently yielding well over £500,000 a year, of the Duchy of Cornwall; he will also become Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, but there is not much of a living to be made out of either of those courtesy titles.

Doubtless he will also find himself one day seated on a throne on the greenward amid the noble ruin of Caernarvon Castle to have his father crown him Prince of Wales.

**TOMORROW**  
The private lives  
of Peter, Zara  
David and Sarah



William last week: a rare outing into the limelight

## Prince Edward: tipped for a profession A Royal back in the RAF?

His Royal Highness the Prince Edward Antony Richard Louis, born third in line of succession, now fourth, and soon to descend to fifth with the birth of the Princess of Wales's second baby, is destined for a lifetime's role as a minor Royal. He will not be unhappy at that.

Prince Edward, now 20, has a quiet temperament more suited to academic study than his boisterous brother Andrew, but he also has those piercing blue Windsor eyes and a manner which friends say can occasionally tend towards the imperious. Some see in him a passing resemblance to Edward Fox's television portrayal of King Edward VIII.

Being less in the limelight at Cambridge than his brother Charles was, Edward has more chance of serious study. He has been tipped as the first member of the royal family to enter a profession, but his studies of archaeology and anthropology make it difficult to imagine. Nevertheless he feels a strong commitment to prove himself academically, after the murmurings from fellow students that they would never have gained a place at Jesus with his offering of 9 'O' Levels and 3 'A' levels at modest grade.

He himself has no great relish for an academic career, and admitted after his spell as a house tutor in New Zealand that he was not cut out to be a teacher. He would much rather emulate his brothers' exploits in the forces; he was one of only 31 out of 2,000 hopefuls to pass the Royal Marines gruelling assessment test in his year, and will join their officer training school at Lympstone in Devon after two more years at Cambridge.

he is at Cambridge, under their usual graduate entry scheme. He has also taken a short flying course at K.A.R. Lydney, and that service entertained some hope that he might be the first royal to join them since the old Duke of Kent, who was killed in an air crash in 1942.

He enjoys sport; he is a good skier, has played second fifteen rugby for his college, and enjoys sailing. And inevitably, his name has been linked with girls, the strongest liaison of recent months apparently being with Romy Adlington, the 18-year-old daughter of a Hampshire wine importer whom the Prince met at a Cowes yachting ball. Despite being laid low with glandular fever, Edward produced this year's Cambridge University rag week revue, "Glitter Ball Prizes", and hopes to take it to the Edinburgh Festival Fringe in August.

When younger, Edward managed to achieve a relatively publicity-free adolescence, travelling on school trips abroad as plain Edward Bishop. But being so high up the ladder of succession he inevitably faces a public life in future; indeed he performed his first official tree-planting at the age of 14. Whether he becomes a career Marine, or whether he becomes "something in the City" like Prince Michael of Kent and Angus Ogilvy, his public duties will occupy a major part of his time.

At present on a modest Civil List allowance of £20,000 a year, which chiefly goes to pay for a secretary, Prince Edward will move on to a full allowance in due course when he should enter a full programme of official duties, although it will not be until he has fulfilled his minimum three-year commission in the Marines.



Edward enjoys sport: plays 2nd XV rugby

He may also expect a dukedom, although a title in itself will provide him with neither land nor money. Since 1337 all the younger sons of monarchs have become dukes; unfortunately, history has proved them to be a somewhat unlucky breed. The dukedom of Sussex has long been vacant, and is the likeliest choice for him. The long-standing moratorium on hereditary peerages has been broken by Mrs Thatcher with grants of title to William Whitelaw and Harold Macmillan, making the climate kinder for the creation of a fresh royal duke.

Edward is in the same constitutional position as Prince Henry, fourth son of King George V. Henry was created Duke of Gloucester, at that time vacant. According to the rules created by George V, Edward's children will be granted the title Prince or Princess. But for any of their family eventually to accede to the throne would require a monstrous cataclysm that wiped out the Prince of Wales and all his family, together with Prince Andrew and any family that he may have.

He would be Edward the Ninth.

## PENNY PERRICK

## Time to join the men?

I am a little upset by the opening of the Silver Moon, the first women's bookshop and cafe in central London—especially when I learnt that its women's only cafe has to be run as a proprietary club to get round the Sex Discrimination laws.

This exclusivity reminds me of a reported conversation between John F. Kennedy and a journalist about admitting women to the all-male Gridiron Club. "Look, Mr President," said the journalist, "I might sleep with them, but I'll be damned if I'll eat lunch with them". Mr President's response is unrecorded but I hope it was a withering look.

If the Silver Moon habitués are prepared to consort with men but not have a cup of coffee with them, they deserve the same curled lip treatment.

There is much to be said for women keeping themselves to themselves when the presence of men might inhibit or alarm or when there is a need to hatch plots in order to combat male infamies. So all luck to the new Women's Computer Centre, whose purpose is to help women get on top of technology, to the point where men won't be able to grab all the best jobs available in the field.

It is only right to exclude men from the WCC, since, in the presence of computers, they turn nasty and very propertio-

rial. It is churlish to exclude them from the Silver Moon, for I doubt whether any woman has ever felt threatened by a male presence while in the act of eating quiche or buying a Virago Modern Classic. To ban them from the premises is stretching feminism further than it needs to be stretched for, as Fay Weldon wrote recently and wisely, ideas, once outrageous about women's rights "have been sopped up into society by the osmotic processes of consensus. They now seem quite ordinary and everyday".

Even so, very few days go by without my receiving notice that some woman, somewhere, is still fighting the fight that she has probably already won.

I know, we all know, that Gwen John was horribly put upon and Christina Rossetti should have been made Poet Laureate but that all happened before Ms Weldon's sopping-up process began. Now that it has, it would be beneficial to everyone concerned if women were to chance their arm a bit and start to mingle.

I shall always be grateful to Virago Modern Classics for putting in front of my nose excellent, and out of print authors, such as Rosamond Lehmann, Storm Jameson and Antonia White. But, at the risk of annoying the firm's founder, the redoubtable Carmen Callil, some of the writing that was born again between Virago's beautiful shiny green wrappers richly deserved to have died. Reading some piece of tired prose, I would think "If she weren't a woman, if I weren't, I would have stopped this hours ago and picked up a William Boyd."

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## NATO'S RADICAL CHANCE

Britain pays a higher price for much smaller armed forces than any Nato ally. Secondly, owing to a persistent refusal by ministers and by the defence establishment to contemplate a serious system of reservist military power, the United Kingdom is condemned to a narrow military base which is unable to achieve the necessary expansion required in an emergency and is forced through budgetary pressure to go on being narrowed even further. The neglect of this need to activate the country as a whole, in manpower and all its other strategic potential, in the nation's security is best illustrated by the fact that, excluding only Canada, Denmark and Luxembourg, Britain with 2 per cent has a lower percentage of its active population concerned in any way with the armed forces than the rest of the Alliance.

Unfortunately, this question is not likely to be addressed in the Commons Defence debate today for a number of reasons. The first is the poverty of ministerial thinking on strategic issues. The second is that the Labour party is not interested in defence as a strategic issue, preferring to use defence arguments more to make points about nuclear philosophy for its internal purposes.

Thirdly, the Alliance, even allowing for the unilateralist frivolties of some sections of the Liberal party, is a disappointment. To judge by Dr David Owen's letter on this page today, it is set in a mould of traditionalist and hidebound attitudes to Alliance strategy which contrast sadly with Dr Owen's professed radicalism in other matters of policy.

We have a moment of opportunity in Europe when the rigidities and absurdities of existing Nato strategy could be decisively overturned. For various political reasons only a British government can seize that opportunity if it has both the political nerve and the intellectual vigour to do so. The prize of innovation and radical thinking would be considerable. At its most modest it would achieve substantial savings in current defence spending without impairing the country's long-term strategic potential; on the contrary, a revised structure of defence with proper provision for expansion would enhance

that potential. Secondly, the Nato battle plan which, for outdated political reasons is devoted to an obsessive forward defence concept which on the ground is largely meaningless and accepted privately as such by most senior commanders, would be exposed to the vision and reform. Finally, the West would be able to end wallowing fruitlessly in the troop reduction talks in Vienna, since it would have an opportunity to show, by example, how to lighten the troop concentration on the central front and put pressure on the Soviet Union to do likewise with its heavy garrisons in East Europe. For too long it has been an accepted article of faith in the West that the presence of Soviet troops in East Europe contributes to stability.

The question which should be raised in the Commons today therefore, is not, pace Dr Owen, whether the government should cut its provisions for Trident in order to spend more on conventional forces, but how Britain by revising her own defence structure could initiate active change in the whole of Nato strategy.

In his Mounbatten lecture in May, Dr Owen stated that a quick conventional attack by the Soviet Union could leave a third of West Germany in Soviet hands within a day. He is quite wrong. The conventional defence of the West against the Soviet attack is adequate in those terms; what is questionable is the machinery for expansion, with provision for more men and supplies to reach the line in time to maintain the position.

This devotion to forward strategy and the so-called conventional options, which involve a large permanent garrison in Rhine army is not dissimilar from the army's loyalty to the horse between the two World Wars. It is equally tied up with questions of status and career structure. But it is no longer appropriate militarily and is held in place only by the political desire not to disturb the West Germans. As Dr Owen said himself, their influence is "massive and inevitable", and rightly so. If that is the case how can he explain that they spend so much less on defence, though nearer the front line, than the British do?

## SCRAPING THE BARREL

Floored, humbled, humiliated, massacred, swamped, slaughtered, battered, pole-axed, tortured, mauled, buried. Not the Government after Portsmouth South, but England after two days at Edgbaston, according to the cricket writers.

The performance was awful, shameful, grisly, inept, puny. Mighty England had reached a new nadir, they thought, and they proceeded to scrape the depths of their own barrels of clichés for colourful descriptions. If the rest of the series, even today's performance, continues in the fashion that most of them think it will, then they will have to dig and scrape deeper.

So will the English selectors. The trouble is that where they have to look, in the younger nurseries of cricket, might not provide a good enough harvest, or one yet reparable anyway. Yet there is a hunger among the crowds for more pleasing play, at least, and for more respectable play, and, of course, at last for victories.

Cricket is a game, first and foremost, whatever else it is and ought to be. It can be played in

the summer as a harmless adjunct to the real thing (like the new Stock Exchange game coming up in *The Times*). If you want entertainment, watch the powerful West Indies; if you want an exciting flutter, it is Royal Ascot week; if you want an enthralling personal slugging match, wait for Wimbledon; if you want personal and national self-respect, you can do your thing as a contribution to that.

Which brings us back to the selectors, and those who run the nurseries of cricket, one of the games we invented, taught the world how to play and appear to have forgotten. Their real business is building for the future, and so far they have not shown they have made a full contribution. True, a number of the selectors' better options are ruled out because they are still banned, but where are the up-and-comers?

We will not suggest, yet, that the selectors ought to study those who will be performing at Headingley on July 6 in their search for the hopefuls. National pride may get a bit of a boost, it seems, from the women who will

The orthodox expectation of the course of a clash between the conventional forces of the Warsaw Pact and Nato envisages a three-phased battle: the covering forces in each sector delaying and identifying the direction of a Soviet thrust; the main holding forces checking and destroying such a thrust and, finally, a counter-attack to roll the enemy back to the established line between East and West.

Today the first two phases can be carried out with fewer troops, given rapid advances in battle field technology. Surveillance from space and the use of unmanned flying platforms, equipped with a variety of sensors, have changed the tactical balance in the West's favour. It is only the final phase which requires constant application, with reinforcements across the Atlantic and the provision of reserve power in Europe of a kind which should not be maintained on a day-to-day basis.

The ossification of so much military argument about Central European force levels now needs some decisive corrective. That could only be provided by a British Conservative government whose heart on East-West matters is known to be in the right place. The Government should thus initiate a radical programme in defence first by reviewing its own structure, and contemplating the prospect of a decisive cut in the strength of the standing Army which would mostly affect the size of the garrison on the Rhine. It is no longer enough to protest that our men on the Rhine, with all their families, married quarters, schools and hospitals, effectively represent the British commitment to West German security. They do not form part of any sensible military pattern. The allied deployment in Central Europe, which includes all contributions, has no serious battle field rationale. The British could start to stimulate a debate in Nato along these lines by unilateral action which, by extension, should then invigorate tactical thinking which has suffered from years of paralysis. We can do better for the security of Europe, and at a lower running cost, if only Mr Heseltine could look up from his management toys and focus on the big picture of the future.

Be as it may, this "magnanimity" should, however, have been extended in the first instance, and unreservedly so, to those who took part in Normandy fighting, shared in the ideals of the Alliance, and were prepared to and did die for them: it should have been extended to Poles.

The Polish soldier, the first Ally, was there at the time, and was fighting on the right side, too. Veterans of every European and African war campaign (Poland, 1939; France, 1940; Narvik, Battle of Britain, Battle of Atlantic,

and upwards of 8,000 others are unable to maintain their living standards. A recent meeting in Boulogne between officials representing Argentinian fishermen and officials of the Transport and General Workers' Union, chaired by the IFT (International Transport Workers' Federation), concluded by calling upon the two governments to negotiate an agreement which would enable the Argentinians to resume fishing in these areas.

Yet, in parliamentary written answers both the Prime Minister and the Baroness Young (Minister of State at the Foreign Office) have repeated their belief that any decision regarding the Protection Zone could only be considered when relations between Britain and Argentina had undergone improvement. Such an approach, I believe, is both unimaginative and unhelpful.

If the British government were to

Ministers have already sacrificed their position of principle on the question of the political levy. These half-way proposals about postal ballots represent another unnecessary compromise which can only further postpone the introduction of full and open democratic procedures into trade union activity. Yet without those procedures why should the trade unions continue to luxuriate in the legal immunities for much of their actions which do not appear to be deserved?

Without central registration the way is cleared for all kinds of irregularities at work-place ballots. The recent branch ballot in the CPSA threw up such irregularities that an internal inquiry is now being held. In the current T&GW ballot for General Secretary, there are already complaints that members' voting cards are being wrongly distributed through the union organization. Even NUM pithead ballots are not immune from suspicion, however high a turnover they achieve.

The Government's legislation would impose all the responsibility for challenging these dubious procedures on an individual trade unionist. He would run the risk both of incurring high legal costs, and the opprobrium which could in many cases - particularly in the context of a closed shop - lead to his being hounded from work. The Government should protect the interests of independent trade unionists and not those of officials and shop stewards. It is told this repeatedly by members of the Conservative Trade Union Organisation, hitherto to no avail. There is still time for second thoughts in the Lords.

## POSTING A VOTE

The Government's Trade Union Bill reaches the Lords today with a series of new amendments which ministers hope will satisfy a sufficient number of their critics to contain a revolt in committee on the question of postal ballots. The amendments were tabled last week by Mr Tom King. They spell out the details required of pre-strike ballots before a union could maintain its legal immunities during strike action. They also make provision for individual members of trade unions to apply to the courts for a postal ballot in union elections when they feel the need.

The latter provisions are wholly inadequate, and ministers know it. Indeed they have Mr John Selwyn Gummer, the Minister of State in Mr King's department, on record in the Commons admitting as much. He agreed that postal ballots were the best way of conducting trade union elections. If that is the case, why not introduce them? The lame answer proffered by Mr Tom King and his subordinates is that work-place ballots lead to a higher turnout than postal ballots do.

It is a questionable excuse and anyway besides the point. Whatever the turnout, postal ballots are less susceptible to manipulation than any workplace system of balloting. Indeed a high turnout in a work-place ballot may often be achieved through just that kind of intimidation from union officials which could not infect a postal system. The Government, having conceded the point of principle, now has to hide behind a spurious argument about turnout, when in fact its convenience is inspired by a desire only not to excite senior trade unionists in too general an opposition to its policies at any given time.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Cutback on conventional defence

From Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport (Social Democratic Party)

Sir, Why has *The Times* not considered about the dangers of the cutback in conventional defence spending in the late 1980s? Now that the elections in Portsmouth have spoken, perhaps *The Times* might find its voice.

Why is it that you have virtually ignored the fact that in 1986/87 - the first time since the Nato decision in 1978 to increase in inflation-proof terms defence spending by 3 per cent per annum - we will have an actual reduction in the defence budget on the Government's own Public Expenditure White Paper figure of 0.5 per cent?

If the pay award of 7.6 per cent recently given to the Armed Services is taken into account, plus the escalation in the cost of Trident due to the decline of the pound against the dollar, the reduction could be near 1 per cent.

There is no sign either of any intention by the Government to increase defence spending for the years 1987/88 and beyond.

By this time the bulk of the Trident expenditure, already £700m over budget, according to the all-party Defence Committee's report,

### Thoughts on D-Day

From Lieutenant (Reserve) K. A. Chrapowicki

Sir, Commenting on the Bishop Suffragan of Croydon's letter (June 11) although I agree with much that the Bishop said in the opening paragraphs, I feel great unease as regards his plea of showing magnanimity to the mighty but absent warriors distinguished in other war theatres or to past enemies who at the time did not share in the ideals of freedom and democracy sacred to the Alliance.

Be as it may, this "magnanimity" should, however, have been extended in the first instance, and unreservedly so, to those who took part in Normandy fighting, shared in the ideals of the Alliance, and were prepared to and did die for them: it should have been extended to Poles.

The Polish soldier, the first Ally, was there at the time, and was fighting on the right side, too. Veterans of every European and African war campaign (Poland, 1939; France, 1940; Narvik, Battle of Britain, Battle of Atlantic,

### Prince and architects

From Mr Jules Lubbock

Sir, Modern architecture is indeed in danger of being obliterated; not, as Mr Rogers believes (June 9) by an "indiscriminate wave of nostalgia", but, as the Prince has implied, because of public outrage over the attitude of architects and patrons who insist that they know what is best for the people, who will come to like it eventually. This was Mr Rogers's own admission when he supported the Mies tower at the Mansion House inquiry.

So his heartening admission that "public understanding and involvement" are as important as "enlightened patronage" comes as a welcome concession.

But his history is awry. The classical architecture of the Florentine Renaissance did not provoke an outcry, but was welcomed by the citizens as a revival of their heritage.

### Working women

From Dr C. E. Standcliffe

Sir, The Home Office is reported (June 13) as arguing against allowing a civil servant to work on a part-time basis, partly on the grounds that, if she were allowed to do so, this might unleash a "flood of claims by women working full-time for the right to work part-time".

But in view of the millions without any job, should not all those who would prefer to switch from full-time to part-time work be

is that a preventive approach to crime inconveniences the innocent citizen. There can, of course, be some degree of inconvenience. But would it seriously inconvenience customers if, for example, more shops avoided high displays and blind corners which impede observation by staff, or adopted the practice common in the USA of placing all purchases in a bag and stapling it shut with the receipt attached?

In particular, Mr Anderson has no right to criticise me for failing to stress "the serious difficulties shoplifters cause to small shopkeepers and the increased costs passed on to consumers" (he might have added the cost of prosecuting and punishing shoplifters) when my approach would reduce these costs and his would increase them.

More sensitive criteria for prosecution, of the kind recently circulated by the Attorney General, are of great importance in reducing unnecessary distress.

Mr Anderson's fundamental point

### Falklands fishing

From Dr Norman A. Godman, MP for Greenock & Port Glasgow (Labour)

Sir, In *The Times* (report, June 6) reference was made to the depletion of fishing stocks in the fishing grounds around the Falkland Islands. The report warned that the danger of being over-fished by foreign trawlers in the absence of a declared fisheries zone.

The report went on to quote Mr Simon Lyster, Secretary of the Falkland Islands Foundation, as saying that the Argentines had at least as big a stake in preserving Falkland fishing stocks as the British or the islanders had themselves.

The once traditional grounds of the Argentinian fishermen around the islands are now being exploited by Japanese, Polish, Spanish and Russian vessels, whilst 2,000 Argentinian fishermen are unemployed

will be starting to build up. This must call into question the capacity of the Government to make a serious contribution to the much needed capital expenditure improvement in the European Nato members' conventional defence capacity.

In today's defence debate it is an absurdity that the SDP/Liberal Alliance motion is unlikely to be voted on, so the only choice will be a self-congratulatory complacent Government motion or the anti-American, unilateralist motion of the Labour Party.

The electors of Portsmouth have spoken for the nation. Surely Parliament must now order its affairs so that it can allow that third voice to find expression through a fair share of Opposition debating time and through the opportunity to vote.

Surely *The Times* should find the space in its columns to reflect the serious concern of many serving in the Armed Forces - who cannot speak out - about the way that Trident has become the cuckoo in the nest, damaging Britain's forward defence strategy.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID OWEN,  
House of Commons.

Tobruk, Monte Cassino, Warsaw Rising and most beneficial to the Alliance activities of the Polish underground Russian front, etc.) naturally he was present on D-Day, fought at Falaise, defended sea disembarkation routes in the Channel, took part in the harrowing descent at Arnhem, was first to enter Holland and complete "pincer movement" by reaching the North Sea.

He remained faithful to the principles of Alliance as he understood them.

At the celebrations the Polish flag should have been flying amongst the American, British and Canadian, let alone Belgian, Dutch, French and Norwegian. Yet it was not among any.

The Allies went to war because of Poland. Surely, what we have just witnessed in Normandy was the wedding celebration without the bride.

Yours faithfully,  
K. A. CHRAPOWICKI,  
(Lieutenant (Res.) Polish Navy),  
70 Old Hertford Road,  
Hatfield, Hertfordshire,  
June 12.

In most cases architects adapted the new style to additional types of building, and observed decorum in relating new buildings to the old.

A wise patron, like Cosimo de Medici, preferred Michelozzo's more traditional design for his palazzo to a sumptuous one by the great Brunelleschi, which might have aroused envy. Decorum was as important a consideration as quality. These are valuable lessons for modern architects and their patrons.

If he is indeed bowing to public opinion Mr Rogers's letter will change the course of the debate. It is now up to other modern architects, and Mr Palumbo, to show the same humility.

Yours sincerely,  
JULES LUBBOCK,  
University of Essex,  
Department of Art History and Theory,  
Wivenhoe Park,  
Colchester, Essex.

positively encouraged to do so wherever it is feasible?

Those in authority seem to prefer the model of one full-time worker plus one unemployed to that of two half-time workers. This shows callous indifference to the frustration, hopelessness and sheer misery experienced by the long-term unemployed.

Yours faithfully,  
CLARE STANCLIFFE,  
St Oswald's Vicarage,  
Church Street,  
Durham.

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### Limited response to language-teaching

From Professor P. M. W. Thody

Sir, Mr Jones's letter on "Keeping in touch with the Continent" (June 12) casts an interesting light on the different attitudes adopted towards language-learning by the private and public sector.

In April, 1972, before this country joined the European Community, the then Principal of the newly established Civil Service College, Eugene Grebenik, invited us to put on an intensive, residential course in administrative and legal French, aimed at improving the ability of British civil servants to communicate and conduct business both with their French counterparts and with their European colleagues for whom French is a convenient administrative lingua franca.

Since then, 25 such courses have been held at the University of Leeds, all of them under the auspices of the Civil Service College. Four hundred and seven civil servants, from ambassadors to specialists in standards of hygiene in abattoirs, have had the experience of speaking and learning French for 13 hours a day during a course lasting 12 to 13 days. The support we have received from the Civil Service College, like the attitude adopted by the civil servants themselves to the experience of being totally immersed in administrative French in this manner, has been exemplary.

In January, 1984, a comparable course was held in German at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

Our efforts to interest businessmen from the private sector in these courses, which have a high commercial content, have attracted two people, one a Dutchman.

When, in July, 1981, the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee criticised the ability of British diplomats to speak foreign languages, the reaction was immediate. An independent enquiry was commissioned and most of the recommendations in the report, *Language Training in the Diplomatic Service*, published in June, 1982, are now being put into effect.

Will the private sector do better this time?

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP THODY,  
The University of Leeds,  
Department of French,  
Leeds.

Teachers' pay claim

From the Headmaster of The King's School, Macclesfield

Sir, I was fascinated to read the Headmaster of Southgate School's letter (June 11) since it clearly demonstrates the underlying uncertainties concerning teachers' roles which bedevil pay negotiations.

On the one hand he, in common with many teachers, clearly now believes that staff meetings, parents' evenings, club and society meetings and visits, sports fixtures etc are all undertaken in "unpaid" time and depend on "good will" and that by implication teachers are only paid for classroom contact time and minimal administrative and supervisory duties.

That, I would suggest, is not the view held by many parents nor by politicians and that steadily teachers have sunk in public esteem as they have increasingly stridently defined what they believe their paid obligations to be.

Is teaching a professional activity? I certainly have always thought of it as such on the basis that the exercise of professional skill and responsibility was related to the achievement

of defined objectives and not to the precise time involved and those objectives included commitment outside the classroom.

However, unlike other professional activities, entry to teaching and the maintenance of teaching standards and discipline within the profession have never been in the hands of teachers and therefore they are in a weakened position.

The setting up of a General Teaching Council would undoubtedly be a significant step in achieving professional respectability for teachers.

Such a council would be responsible for defining the boundaries of professional responsibility and ensuring the maintenance of professional discipline. There would still remain the problem of appropriate professional remuneration, but I would suggest that is best achieved as a consequence of professional respectability rather than a prior objective.

Yours faithfully,  
A. H. COOPER, Headmaster,  
The King's School,  
Macclesfield,  
Cheshire,  
June 12.

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allow Argentinian fishermen to resume fishing in the Protection Zone it would be seen as a positive and concessionary gesture towards the democratically elected government in Argentina and those maritime communities which are still suffering from the strained relations between the two nations.

The Shackleton report on the Falkland Islands observed that the most effective way of developing the efficient management and conservation of the fisheries would be on the basis of "friendly collaboration between Britain and Argentina" within which the fisheries could be jointly managed.

For this state of affairs to be realised the Government would have to take the initiative in advance of more formal negotiations between the two nations.

Yours faithfully,  
N. A. GODMAN,  
House of Commons,  
June 12.

### From the Director-General of The Institute of Export

Sir, I was glad to see Ian Murray's report in your issue of June 5 that the Government are intending that in the UK all children should learn at least one other EEC country language in addition to English.

This institute has consistently advocated greater attention to the learning of other people's languages. Indeed, Gallup have recently conducted a survey of our members, mainly professional managers in the overseas trade field, and among the questions asked were two relating to knowledge of languages other than English.

The replies showed that 54 per cent of those replying to the questionnaire had sufficient French to make sense of a newspaper written in that language; 29 per cent had a similar knowledge of German and 16 per cent of Spanish.

Replies to a second question about the linguistic achievements of members of a company other than the respondent showed there was a fair knowledge of French but very scanty knowledge of other languages, even in the largest companies covered by the sample. At least our members are some way on the road to meeting the requirements of the market.

It is always tempting to suppose that, because English is the most widely spoken language in the world and is frequently known by our overseas customers, we do not need to learn the customers' language. If this perception were ever right it is certainly so no longer.

Within the UK educational system there are now fortunately a number of schemes emerging for teaching and testing languages as practical tools for use in business and other aspects of life. It will help the UK to earn a better living in the years ahead if the ideas mooted in Luxembourg are energetically followed up and if the new styles of language-teaching and testing are quickly spread.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID ROYCE, Director-General,  
The Institute of Export,  
World Trade Centre, E1.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Professor Lawson on the great experiment

It was John Kenneth Galbraith who so disingenuously thanked Mrs Thatcher's Government for juggling the British economy on to the Laboratory bench for a series of monetarist injections, performing drug trials for the rest of the world. It was not a notion that appealed to his British audience. Now Mr Nigel Lawson, with typical bravura, is to lecture us on "The British Experiment" a title he himself chose for this afternoon's Maitland lecture at the City University.

In Mr Lawson's view, no doubt, this "experiment" was of the type being carried out this month by thousands of GCE candidates sweating over a hot busen burner: the deliberate demonstration of well-established truths. But there were at least three ways in which the Thatcher Government's policies were experimental in the sense of differing from the practices of previous political experiments in Downing Street, on which it will be interesting to hear Mr Lawson's verdict for posterity. It will, however, be even more interesting to learn if the Chancellor still considers Tory economic policy to be in the experimental, adventurous phase. There is still a puzzle about Mr Lawson. What exactly is his strategy for - to use his own words to the City last autumn - encouraging "enterprise in the market-place"? How much of a supply-side is Mrs Thatcher's Second Chancellor?

We need to start with the Thatcher Government's initial experiments. The first was not, of course, merely to set monetary targets as a restraint on inflation: these were inherited from the Labour Government in 1979. What was new about the Thatcher strategy was the reliance on a tight monetary belt without formal pay policy braces.

With what result? Wages shot up, and so did unemployment, but wage inflation did slow down from 1981 to 1983, and we have not suffered the pay surge that historically accompanied the breakdown of every formal pay policy. But earnings are still running well above prices (about 8 per cent compared with just over 5).

The second experiment was the publication of policy targets for a number of years ahead. The Government was soon way off its own monetary dashboard, and had to hammer a whole new series of hooks in the wall for its famous "medium-term financial strategy". But the budgetary targets within the money numbers remained important, and the third, most critical experiment was the pursuit of these declining budgetary targets right through the economic cycle. They, too, were adjusted: the original MTFS proposed a public sector borrowing requirement of only 1.5 per cent by 1983-84, a target Mr Lawson does not now propose to reach before the end of the decade. But the Government did stick to its highly experimental view that the economy would bounce back without budgetary stimulus.

Mr Lawson, never a man to resist an opportunity to hit back at the sceptical economics profession, will no doubt be reminding us this afternoon that output began to pick up just after Sir Geoffrey Howe reduced public borrowing by roughly 2 per cent of GDP in 1981.

A neat picture drawn of the Government's strategy by one international financial institution recently was that the quick-acting boost from disinflation was intended to fill in the gap before slow-acting "structural policies" could take effect. But the first-stage rocket was not enough to dent let alone reverse, Britain's huge rise in unemployment. What can we expect from the second?

For the disinflation phase of the experiment is clearly over. Although Mr Lawson is still aiming for eventual price stability, he himself told the CBI last month that the Government had, "to all intents and purposes", defeated inflation. Now he must demonstrate fundamental Thatcherite faith in the self-righting properties of the economy.

How, precisely, does Mr Lawson intend to create the conditions for a natural return to fuller employment? There is a useful summary in that same speech to the CBI: "We have abolished controls on pay, prices, dividends, hire purchase, bank lending, foreign exchange and industrial development". Then there is privatization; employment legislation; competition policy; the removal of subsidies and of "the distortions" created by the tax system. "What government can do, we have done", the Chancellor said. "Now it is up to you."

The aspect of Mr Lawson's "supply-side" policies about which we know most is his tax strategy. He has set his face against the use of specific tax incentives to try to quick-fix a new entrepreneurial revolution: instead he wants to remove the barnacles of special tax-breaks from the British tax system. That is a liberal and laudable endeavour, but as a stimulus to enterprise it is likely to operate pretty slowly and generally. The greater the need, therefore, for the Government to push on quickly with its other attempts, or experiments, at making markets work.

The Chancellor is, for example, always lecturing us on wage flexibility, as an explanation of why American industrial production has risen exactly three times as fast as Britain's since the bottom of the recession; yet we still know very little about how the Government intends to increase flexibility here. Competition policy is still largely a title without a manuscript. Mr Norman Tebbit has made disappointingly little of his golden political opportunity to take up the second-term Thatcherist. There is a long agenda of issues on the supply side of the British economy - labour mobility, training, management education - on which there is still too little evidence of concentrated action.

There is a paradox about this second phase of policy. From structural policies, the impatient are warned, you cannot expect quick results. But that is the more reason, not less, to make haste. Mr Lawson may rejoice, this afternoon, in the outcome of his monetary drug trials; but it would be nice to hear more about the seedlings that should be growing on his laboratory windowsill.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

# Minimum price of Enterprise Oil cut to below £400m

By Graham Searjeant and Ian Griffiths

Enterprise Oil is likely to be valued at a minimum of less than £400m in the prospectus for privatizing the oil company, which is now expected to be published tomorrow.

This compares with the £425m or more that the Government and its banker, Kleinwort Benson, might have hoped for only a few weeks ago when stockbroking analysts valued the company as high as £475m. But the uncertainties of the Gulf war and, more significantly, the recent falls in share prices in London and on Wall Street, have hit the prices of oil shares, which dropped by an average 6 per cent last week.

This forced the Department of Energy and the company to choose between a lower minimum price and postponing the issue. A Postponement might have led to problems with privatization issues later in the year, offered no guarantee that uncertainties would be removed and would have made it difficult for Enterprise's chief executive, Mr Graham Hearn, and his team to develop deals for the new company, which was put together from former British Gas oil interests.

After last minute meetings in the City, the Government seems to have decided to go ahead, but to pitch the minimum price at a sufficiently low level to ensure that it will be taken up by the City and investors. The offer for sale is being made by the tender system under which would-be subscribers set their own price within the limit set by the

minimum reserve. That means taxpayers should receive some benefit from any short-term improvement in market conditions during the course of the offer, because investors would offer prices well ahead of the reserve.

Although the Government will be hoping to secure more than the minimum price, in present circumstances it is likely to be satisfied with which would value the shares on a dividend yield around 5 per cent.

The tender method reduces the risk of the Government being accused of selling the company off too cheaply and the Treasury is anxious that the issue should be well received by investors and City underwriters so as to create a welcoming

atmosphere for issues of Jaguar and British Telecom.

Enterprise is likely to forecast profits of around £113m for 1984 against £83m for the first eight months of its operation, and to generate a cash flow of nearly £170m. The net present value of oil assets will probably be lower than stockbrokers' earlier estimates because of the recent downgrading of Enterprise's interest in the North-West Hutton field.

The Enterprise prospectus will be the first to be drawn up under new European Community harmonization rules. However, the Government and Kleinwort Benson have aimed to produce a form of prospectus as near as possible to traditional City forms.

# Rate fears 'transitory'

Interest rates in Britain may have to rise by ½ to 1 per cent in the next few months but the increase should be temporary, according to the latest issue of National Westminster's economic and financial outlook.

Mr David Kern, chief economist, says that last month's better than expected money supply figures helped calm fears of an imminent rise. But developments in the United States which could put the pound under pressure and the need to sell enough gilts, could lead to an increase.

However, Mr Kern says, the problems are transitory and interest rates should fall gradually over the longer-term.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week  
FT-SE 100 Index: 1040.1 down 28.5  
FT-SE 250 Index: 815.8 down 15.6  
FT-SE 400 Index: 78.92 up 0.02  
FT All Share: 485.99 down 12.39  
Bargains: 19,710  
Datastream USM Leaders  
Index: 102.78 down 3.44  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial  
Average: 1086.90 down 44.35  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index  
10,057.05 down 283.88  
Hong Kong: Hang Seng Index  
532.37 down 31.84

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Change on week  
Sterling \$1.3780 down 160 pts  
Index 79.5 down 0.1  
DM 3.7775 up 0.0125  
FF 11.60 up 0.0325  
Yen 320.75 down 2.25  
Index 131.7 up 1.2  
DM 2.7400 up 0.0415  
NEW YORK  
Sterling \$1.3775  
Dollar DM 2.7482  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU £0.59198  
SDR £0.78222

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: SWB Bensford and West's Group International. Final: Applied Computer Techniques, Chamberlain Phipps, James Cropper, Dwek Group, Platon International and Shaw Corbett.  
TOMORROW - Interims: Arbuthnot Sterling Fund, Countryside Properties, J H Fenner (Holdings), GT Asia (Sterling) Fund (quarterly), Ernest Jones (Jewellers) and Watson & Philip. Final: British Land, N Brown Investments, Continental & Industrial Trust, Country & New Town Properties, Godfrey Davis Holdings, GEI International, LRC International, Meyer International, Rowlinson Securities, Scanlon Holdings, Thermal Scientific and Wedgwood.  
WEDNESDAY - Interims: Aaronts Group, Hawtin, Robert Home Group, Arthur Lee & Sons, Lookers Group, Northern Foods and Scottish American Investment Co. Final: Avel Industries, Bulmer & Bro, Chubb & Son, Feedback, Form Design, Johnson Matthey, Oxford Instruments and Powell Duffryn.  
THURSDAY - Interims: Bankers' Investment Trust, (second interim), Dundee & London Investment Trust, Rasmussen Investment Trust and Superdrug Stores (quarterly). Final: Allied Colloids, Akor Perkins Holdings, British Benzol Carbonising, Dawson International, Hampton Gold Mining Areas, Steinberg, Thorpe Group, United Guarantees, Walker & Staff Holdings and Whittington Engineering.  
FRIDAY - Interims: Associated Fisheries and Fish Industries. Final: John Booth & Sons (Bolton), Burnett & Hallamshire Holdings, CML Microsystems and Stonehill Holdings.

# Argentina may face debtors' pressure

By Our Financial Staff

Latin American debtors, meeting in Columbia this week soon after the latest setback in efforts to sort out Argentina's \$44 billion (£31.9 billion) foreign debt, are expected to renew calls for easier repayment terms and reductions in trade barriers. But a senior Brazilian official said that there would be no joint debt renegotiation discussions and a "debtors' cartel" was out of the question.

The US Treasury has left open the possibility of renewing its guarantee if Argentina and the IMF come to terms. But US officials are now hoping that other Latin American countries, which have already undergone painful economic adjustment, will put pressure on Argentina to agree to IMF terms.

The main stumbling block is Argentina's determination to push ahead with real increases in wages.

The prospects of Argentina and the IMF reaching agreement by June 30, the deadline by which American banks will have to classify many of their loans to Argentina as non-performing, appear slim.

Commercial banks had been working on plans for a \$450m package which would have cleared interest arrears up to the beginning of April, thus avoiding the problem for American banks. However the package was dependent on an agreement between Argentina and the IMF.

# Last trade details likely to be on tickertape

By Jeremy Warner

Last trade information for the top 100 shares will probably be published on the Stock Exchange's new tickertape when negotiated brokerage commissions and a revised dealing system are introduced late next year.

The Stock Exchange Council is expected to decide that the size and price of deals should be disclosed on the tape experimentally for the most actively traded stocks.

Some prospective market makers have argued that publication of last trade information as well as bid and offer prices would severely foul their pitch that it would destroy the incentive for market making.

# BSR set to sell off companies

From John Lawless, Hongkong

BSR International, the British consumer goods manufacturer based in Hongkong, is expecting to raise between £15m and £20m through the sale of buildings and what it calls non-strategic companies by the end of this year. It is understood these could include the prestigious Swan brand name.

The company will also shortly announce plans for two new factories in the Far East.

Mr Brian Christopher, BSR's group chief executive, says there are buyers for the companies which are to be sold. "By the end of 1984 we will have sold all the companies that can be. The object is to have a clean sheet going into 1985".

He stressed, however, that investment in new ventures means that cash raised from the sales will not be pushed through to inflate the year-end profit figure.

One of the new projects to be announced will be a £400,000 factory in Hongkong dedicated to the relaunch of a product call X10.

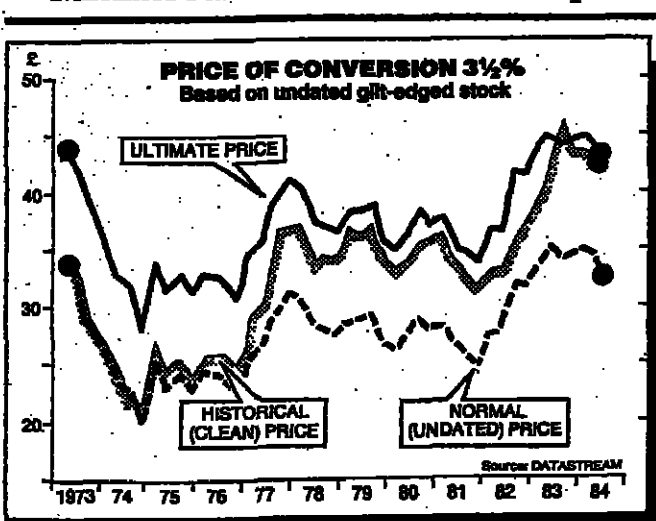
X10, which is a system for controlling domestic appliances and lighting via mains wiring, was a marketing disaster when it was launched in the US more than three years ago. Coast-to-coast advertising created widespread demand, but the product was distributed only to dealers in test marketing areas in the West Coast. They built up such an excess of the product that they had to start discounting.

It had been expected that X10 would be marketed through Swan. Now BSR is to sell it in cooperation with a leading US television manufacturer.

BSR moved to Hongkong for tax purposes. In its British days, it dominated the world market for cheap turntables. Now the factory at Stourbridge, where 1,300 are employed, has seen investment in new product lines, particularly a linear tracking turntable, with plans to add more.

# Double life of Conversion 3½%

Michael Jankowski and Brian Draper



Rarely has it been the case in these columns that particular gilt-edged stocks have been discussed in detail. This is because, in general, gilt-edged securities are broadly similar - differing chiefly by coupon and maturity - and any major price anomalies are quickly ironed out by the market.

Gilt market commets have, consequently, focused on the general level of the market and whether any single segment possesses particular attractions. Over the past several months there has however been a stick which, because of some misconceptions as to its nature, has continued to be particularly, even ridiculously, expensive when compared to other stocks. That stock is Conversion 3½ per cent.

Conversion 3½ per cent is a peculiar stock. In contrast to most other gilt-edged securities whereby the government repays the principal sum it borrowed on one day (the redemption date), the Government is required to repurchase a proportion of the outstanding stock regularly when certain conditions are met. In other words, the size of the issue falls every year.

The rule that the authorities must apply is as follows: Provided that the price of the stock is below £90 (for every £100 nominal), the cash equivalent of 1 per cent of the nominal outstanding value of the stock must be used to repurchase the stock every six months. With a present issue size at £169m, this means that £1.69m in cash must be used to repurchase the stock in the market over the current six months. With a price of 43½ (for every £100 nominal), £3.87 of the present nominal value of the stock will be purchased, leaving £165.13 in the market. Over the next six months, £1.6513m will be used to purchase the stock in a similar fashion - provided the price of the stock is below £90.

With a present price of 43½, these transactions are taking place. Some financial commen-

tators have, however, pointed out that a single individual (or group of individuals) could operate as a monopoly holder of the stock and force the government to pay just under £90 for it. Under such circumstances, the value of the stock would be greater than if it were to be treated as just another undated issue. The question that must be answered is how much greater is this value.

The chart above presents an answer to that question. The bottom (solid) line represents the price that Conversion 3½ per cent would have if it were priced in line with other undated gilt-edged securities - that is if it were no different. The top (dashed) line represents the value of Conversion 3½ per cent monopoly holder who can force the Government to pay just under £90 for the stock. This is markedly less than £90 because, although the holder (monopoly) of the stock is receiving a high price for the marginal one unit, the sales suffer a distinct loss on interest yield on the balance of his holding (the 89/90 not sold).

With Conversion 3½ per cent having an interest yield of slightly more than 8 per cent while most undated stocks are yielding about 10.5 per cent the large size of the difference is evident. In theory, the price of the stock ought to fluctuate between the normal (lower) and ultimate (higher) price depending upon speculative interest. As can be seen on the chart, the actual price (the dotted line) has behaved largely in this fashion with the stock only being priced as an undated stock in the early period. Recently, the price has actually exceeded that "ultimate" price - at which a monopoly holder of the stock would value it. Such a price level is clearly ridiculous since one is valuing the stock at a better price than one could ever hope to receive under present operating procedures. It is even doubtful whether a price close to, even though below, this "ultimate" price is justified. The authorities are presently able to buy stock in the market at existing market prices while there is nothing

stopping the Government from issuing some more. Conversion 3½ per cent should clearly be sold.

More generally, the gilt-edged market is in a far better condition than it was a few weeks ago. Money supply worries proved largely unwarranted while a more favourable inflation picture has emerged. Longer-dated conventional stocks have firmed while index-linked securities have languished. The market, however, still remains sceptical. The coal strike is taking its toll on public sector finances - calculated to cost £60m a week - while public sector pay deals are higher than planned, further using the government's reserve for unplanned spending.

Although it is far too early to sound alarm bells, uncertainties remain high in spite of the recent earnings. Fundamentally, the market is attractive, but in times like these one wants to limit risk on the downside.

Looking at the shorter-dates (this side of the year 2000), United Kingdom gilt-edged securities have the edge. The gap is much less (between 120-150 basis points), indicating that United Kingdom issues could perform independently of their United States counterparts.

Among those years, the longer dates offer the best value. Future interest rates implied by the market between 10 and 15 years are high relative to what they have been over the past year to 18 months and, given our favourable view on the economic fundamentals, ought to revert back to the lower levels. This would imply that the longer dates would outperform the mediums. The shorter dates - up to 1987 - are also good value. Recent interest rate worries generated particularly large price falls providing them with a more than adequate cushion should rates rise.

The authors, Michael Jankowski and Brian Draper, are gilt-edged specialists at stockbrokers Simon & Coates.

# Electric heating urged for firms

The Electroheat Conference opening in Stockholm today will try to persuade industrial users to consider switching from coal, gas and oil to electricity for their heating requirements.

The conference will also try to convince industry that electricity can be used efficiently and quickly to bring down unit costs.

The conference comes at a time when the British Steel industry is using its high-efficiency electric-arc furnaces to meet the demand for quality steel while its coal-fired open-hearth furnaces are being hampered by the miners' strike.

# Initial to announce results early

Initial will make an early announcement of its preliminary results for the year to March 31 this week to herald the first public discussion of the £166m takeover bid by British Electric Traction for the 60 per cent of the shares it does not already hold in the laundry and cleaning group.

The unsolicited bid by BET was announced three weeks ago as part of a deal which also involved the sale of its Rediffusion television interests to Granada. Initial's non-BET directors had not been informed of the bid and they immediately appointed N M Rothschild as financial advisers.

Since then Rothschild has

## NEWS IN BRIEF

been locked in negotiations with BET's advisers.  
● THE FRENCH MINISTRY of Telecommunications has confirmed that a deal worth \$35m (£242m) for the first fibre-optics transatlantic cable is to go ahead. It will run from New Jersey, to Widemouth bay in Cornwall, and Penmarch, Brittany.  
● SINGAPORE has confirmed that manufacturers - mainly electronics companies with growing orders - are seeking workers from South Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong and Macau.

Spain's government-controlled Iberia International Airlines lost more than 29 billion pesetas (£138m) in the year to last October. That was 5 billion pesetas more than in the previous year.

● The US Federal Reserve's system of controlling money supply comes under attack from the stockbroker Greiverson Grant in its latest economic and fiscal review. The review says the system is one of the worst in operation and is to blame for the volatility of American interest rates.



Preliminary Announcement

Year ended 31st March 1984

"Further improvement in profit, and increased dividend. An encouraging start to the current year"

		DAVID RHEAD, CHAIRMAN	
		Net Earnings per share	Dividend per share
1982	Turnover £233m	Trading Profit £7.3m	Profit before tax £2.1m
1983	£277m	£10.6m	£4.1m
1984	£300m	£11.9m	£6.1m
		14p	3.5p
		4.4p	3.6p
		5.7p	4.0p

Copies of the 1984 Annual Report can be obtained from the Group Secretary, as from 2nd July, 1984:

LCP HOLDINGS plc

The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, West Midlands DY6 7LZ



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 29. Contango Day, July 2. Settlement Day, July 9.  
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
 (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

FT STOCK INDICES	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	78.92 (78.83)
FIXED INTEREST	82.80 (82.62)
INDUSTRIAL ORDINARY	815.8 (816.2)
GOLD MINES	672.0 (684.7)
ORDINARY DIVIDEND YIELD	4.84% (4.63%)
EARNINGS YIELD	11.23% (11.21%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)	10.98 (10.70)
P.E. RATIO (NIL)	10.22 (10.23)

[illegible]



## ORDINARY SHARES

## Beer keeps its head high

Colin Humphreys

It has been a good year for brewery shares. The sector has outperformed the British equity market by 7 per cent over the last six months and 10 per cent over the last 12 months, to win its seventh and third place in the league. Last year it came close to winning the wooden spoon, but it has taken a larger leap to get it back into life - a malt shovel, or more accurately its modern, mechanized replacement.

Quite simply, beer consumption is recovering after its severe fall which started in May, 1980. Between April that year and June, 1983, the output of Britain's brewing industry fell by 13.5 per cent on an annual basis. At first with help of splendid weather last July and August, but later through fair and foul, consumption has been steadily recovering. Annualized production is already 2.4 per cent up from the bottom.

The fall had two results. All the leading brewers embarked upon radical cost cutting exercises, revealing in the process how fat they had become, and at the same time accelerated the pace of diversification and began to work hard at changing the pub to attract a different public. Considerable stress has been placed on the latter in company statements, so it is ironic that it has been good news for beer that has got share prices moving.

The first good news was the Budget, when the threat of a beer duty at the EEC's behest was permanently averted. This was soon followed by splendid Easter weather and recently a results season where every leading group has come up with profits ahead of expectations. In the ensuing cause, one can ponder where brewery share prices go from here. National brewers as a category have also left the regional standing in terms of share price performance. Greenall, Whitely, expected, the market leaders have spotted that their profits growth would be superior to that of their smaller competitors.

The main brewers have got a

lot going for them at the moment and should do relatively well in the uncertain market conditions prevailing. First, there is the rating argument. All except Bass yield more than the market average, none has a premium price-earnings ratio. Most have joined the dividend party, with increases ranging up to 17 per cent, so earlier fears that dividend growth would not match the market average were groundless.

Then there are the funda-

## MAJOR BREWERS - GROWTH IN PROFITS &amp; DIVIDENDS

	5 years Pre-tax Profit	5 years Dividend	5 years compound growth rate Earnings per share
Allied Lyons	73%	9%	8%
Bass	66%	12%	4%
Arthur Guinness	31%	7%	3%
Scott & Nettle	18%	6%	5%
Whitbread	75%	14%	8%
FT-500 share index		11%	7%

As a benchmark the Retail Price Index increased by 80 per cent over the period.

mentals. Beer sales are recovering, led by lager, and margins are improving as this reacts upon the reduced cost base. Brewers are almost unanimous that their massive new investment in broadening the appeal of their licensed estates, with theme pubs, branding of catering operations and the like, is now paying off. So they have to an extent succeeded in attracting new customers, while experiencing a recovery in their traditional trading base.

It appears that those employed in the C and D consumer groups, having missed out on last year's boom, are now better off and spending. Other activities of the diversified groups look good, especially hotels. Much of the diversification undertaken has yet to earn a full return, needing some impetus in expenditure on non-durables to help it.

The snag is the long-term and the past. One can only be hopeful, but not certain, that "broadly-based leisure groups"

they don't deserve to. Nor is there much likelihood of this changing in the short term unless the equity market becomes very sick indeed. So, the upside should again be approximately yield parity with the equity market, currently yielding 4.6 per cent.

This leaves nearly all major brewers with useful headroom. None more so than Allied-Lyons, yielding more than 6 per cent. It has the furthest to go in the reviving of its beer business, but is a hard act to follow in food, where Lyons profits have been especially strong over the last two years. Bass is widely recognized to be doing well. It has gained nearly a point in market share this year, because larger more than accounts for the growth in the beer market and it holds 25 per cent of the market. It has the resources to move further into other areas and a suitable acquisition should boost its ratings.

A more immediate rating

can be looked for in Guinness, whose shares are temporarily depressed as a side effect of its takeover of Martin the Newsagent. Guinness has a potential for international success to a greater extent than most, and with only 28 per cent of profits in Britain is already a case apart. Even without getting J. W. Cameron, Scottish & Newcastle looks cheap ahead of preliminary results at the beginning of July and at this stage of its rebuilding of profitability. Management and operational reorganization at Whitbread raise hopes of much better things to come, as does its hectic rate of investment in catering.

The big brewers are benefiting from the resumed growth in lager. This gives them an edge over the regionals who are largely dependent on the declining ale sector, about 62 per cent of the beer market. Most regionals now have their own genuine lagers, selling well in their own pubs. Yet to a man they brew a below average proportion of lager, partly because, with few exceptions, their brands do not sell well in the free trade against nationally advertised names. Regionals have little sale in the growing take-home market, which many of them would count as a blessing. Lager apart, the chief worry is their lack of innovation in pub retailing and generally conservative approach. Catching up and competing with the nationals with their greater resources will be hard.

Regionals' profits have begun to trail the nationals and there seems little case for any premium rating for most regionals, even though some of the smaller and less successful will probably not survive the decade as independent operations. Two of the larger regionals look good value at present: Greenall, Whitely, successfully emulates the virtues of the nationals and Vaux's rating completely ignores the value and contribution of its Swallow Hotel chain.

Colin Humphreys is a research partner at stockbroker Scrimgeour, Kemp & Co.

## USM REVIEW

## Buoyant KLP widens horizons

Events are moving swiftly for Mr Colin Lloyd, chief executive of KLP Group, Britain's biggest sales promotions company, which, joined the Unlisted Securities Market less than a year ago.

Only last week KLP announced an increase in interim pretax profits for the six months to March 31 of 53 per cent to £347,000 on sales up by 95 per cent to £4.5m. The second half of the year is traditionally the strongest with the drinks companies anxious to make the most of the summer. The market is looking for an outcome to the year of £800,000 against £408,000 a figure well within KLP's reach.

Mr Lloyd estimates that manufacturers are prepared to spend more than £4,000m a year on advertising and sales promotions with at least 15 per cent growth a year. KLP's share of that is between 8 per cent and 9 per cent. KLP now has about 24 blue chip companies under its wing and boasts a further 30 clients. New clients are coming in at the rate of one every three or four weeks.

Around 60 per cent of revenue comes from fees retained and the rest from the less predictable fee income.

The group is now spreading

geographically and has enjoyed some success from its Manchester office. An office is planned for Edinburgh this year.

But Mr Lloyd is not satisfied with that and is looking to the untapped European market and the potentially lucrative US market. KLP already operates in the US through a number of affiliates, but will probably venture to pick up some of their equity before too long, Mr Lloyd says.

Acquisitions are also being planned at home where the group has its eye on a specialist printer. With a healthy balance sheet containing little debt, KLP is well placed for growth by acquisition. A full listing over the next 18 months could also be on the card.

Meanwhile, the flow of new companies anxious to seek a listing on the USM shows few signs of drying up despite the nervous conditions in the market.

Housebuilders featured prominently among last week's applicants with two from opposite ends of the country looking to attract support.

The biggest was Trencherwood, a Newbury building firm, specializing in both commercial

and residential property developments.

L. Messel, the stockbroker, is placing 1.3 million shares - 15 per cent - with clients, at 145p a share, valuing the company at £13.05m. This makes it the largest building company quoted on the USM. Trencherwood is the brainchild of Mr John Norgate, the chairman, who founded it in 1971.

Trencherwood's range of residential houses varies from one-bedroom "starter homes" at £25,000 to four-bedroom detached houses at £90,000. Last year the group sold 175 units compared with 116 the previous year. The split between commercial and residential properties is substantial. Turnover of the residential sector amounted to £6.9m last year compared with £1.7m on the commercial side.

Trencherwood's profits growth has been solid, apart from one hiccup in 1982 when the financial year was shortened to 10 months. In 1979 the group achieved pretax profits of £307,000 on turnover of £1.34m and by last year this had grown to £1.3m on sales of £10.6m. For the year to October 31, the board is forecasting another healthy increase to £2.5m. The bulk of the shares being

placed are new shares with which it is hoped to raise £1.7m for extra working capital and finance further expansion. Mr Norgate's proceeds from the placing total £47,000.

The other new housebuilder on the USM is London & Clydeside, one of the biggest private sector housebuilders in Scotland. Greenall Bank has placed 2.7 million shares, or 25 per cent of the equity, at 108p. This capitalizes the entire company at £9.8m. Dealings start today.

L & C concentrates on buying sites with planning permission included and uses traditional materials rather than the current fashion for timber-framed houses. L & C has a solid reputation in Scotland for quality and reliability and has seen pretax profits in the past five years climb from £188,000 to £1.22m. In the first six months of the current year the group has made pretax profits of £354,000 and has forecast £1.7m for the full year to September 30, putting the shares on a prospective p/e of 9.1. L & C hopes to raise £1m from the issue, which consists of 1.07 million new shares.

The airwaves were also buzzing last week with news of a placing of shares in Piccadilly Radio, the Greater Manchester broadcaster which boasts an audience of 1.4 million. Channel Seal Dimmock, the Manchester stockbroker, is placing 800,000 non-voting shares, equal to 10.26 per cent of the non-voting equity, at 28p each. This values the station at nearly £3m.

The group has already received assurances in principle from the Independent Broadcasting Authority that its contract to broadcast in Manchester for another eight years will be renewed.

But against this is set a background of falling revenue and increased competition from television. Piccadilly estimates that pretax profits for the current year should drop from £429,000 to £385,000 putting it on a prospective p/e of 14.7.

The Piccadilly board says it has decided to go public to conform with the IBA's wish for wider local share ownership.

The flotation of Enxex International, the Irish gold and base metals exploration group, has flopped.

Allied Irish Investment Bank, which was handling the issue, said on Friday that not all the 24 million shares offered for sale had been applied for.

The shares, offered at 41p or IR50p, were seen as speculative by the market and the hoped-for support failed to materialize.

Michael Clark

## US NOTEBOOK

## Bonds surge despite high money figures

The bond markets made a remarkable improvement last Thursday despite money supply figures for the week of June 4 showing an unexpected rise of \$3.1 billion (\$2.2 billion).

On Friday morning, bond futures opened in Chicago up almost a full point, and a leading bond trader said there was "unbelievable strength" in the bond market.

Bonds have been trying to form a bottom for about five weeks. The December 1984 Treasury-bond contract was about 61 in the week of May 11. First thing Friday morning this contract was more than 62.

There are several factors behind the improvement in bonds, the leaders in the thinking of the whole of the financial markets these days.

First, there is a rumour that the Federal Government intends to repeal a 30 per cent withholding tax on bonds levied on foreigners. Many New York bond dealers believe this tax is coming off and that as a result foreigners will be encouraged to buy more US bonds.

Secondly, there is strong evidence that the Federal Reserve Board has been restraining the growth of banks' reserves.

The one-year growth in adjusted Fed credit is still at a high rate. But the steady reduction in growth of Fed credit is evidence of an important change in its policy.

This could be laying the foundation for further strength in bonds.

Another factor leading to an improvement in bonds is the slowdown in the growth of the American economy. Last week there was much evidence of this.

Retail sales for May rose only 0.2 per cent compared with a 2.9 per cent increase in April. This continued a weakening trend in retail sales growth that first showed up in the drop of 1.1 per cent in February retail sales and of 2.0 per cent in March retail sales.

Car sales for the first 10 days of June were way down on the May average of 8.6 million units a year (domestic seasonally adjusted). The first 10 days of June recorded an annual rate of only 7.0 million (domestic).

Wholesale prices were once again unchanged in May.

Industrial production in May rose 0.4 per cent, against a rise of 1.4 per cent in April and 0.5 per cent in March.

By mid-morning on Friday, the Treasury long bond was up to 100 1/8, the first time this bond had been above par since its issue about a month ago.

Maxwell Newton

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/8%
Bancroft	9 1/8%
Bank of America	9 1/8%
Bank of Montreal	9 1/8%
Bank of New York	9 1/8%
Bank of Scotland	9 1/8%
Bank of South Africa	9 1/8%
Bank of Tokyo	9 1/8%
Bank of Victoria	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Australia	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Canada	9 1/8%
Bank of Western India	9 1/8%
Bank of Western New Zealand	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Rhodesia	9 1/8%
Bank of Western South Africa	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Union	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Victoria	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Wales	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Yorkshire	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Zaire	9 1/8%
Bank of Western Zimbabwe	9 1/8%

7 day deposit rate of under 60,000, 60,000 up to 100,000, 100,000 up to 250,000 and over 250,000.

Source: The Bank of England, June 18, 1984.

## COMPAGNIE ARAMAYO DE MINES EN BOLIVIE S.A. (THE ARAMAYO MINES IN BOLIVIA COMPANY)

In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on June 15, 1984, the Board of Directors of the Company has decided to place for subscription 1,000,000 new shares of \$100 each, representing 10 per cent of the authorized capital of the Company.

The said dividend is also payable by cheque to all shareholders on the 30th of June 1984.

By order of the Board of Directors

General, June 18th, 1984

Money Market

Deposits for Companies and Private Investors

Average Rate Scheme offers

• Competitive interest rate

• Short notice repayment

• Quarterly interest

• Deposits £5,000 to £250,000

United Dominions Trust

Full details from: Treasurer's Department, 5th Floor, Prudential House, 15-17 Moorgate Lane, London EC2A 4PU. Tel: 01-628 0811. Member of the TSB Group.

"BRITAIN IN THE 21st CENTURY"

MAJOR SEMINARS

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THE HENLEY CENTRE FOR FORECASTING

## RUGBY UNION

## All Blacks survive French onslaught

New Zealand ..... 10  
France ..... 9

Christchurch (Agencies) - France came within a hairbreadth of beating the All Blacks in the first international of the series on Saturday. The French, who were leading 10-9 at half-time, were held to a 10-9 draw by the All Blacks in a thrilling encounter.

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Christchurch (Agencies) - France came within a hairbreadth of beating the All Blacks in the first international of the series on Saturday. The French, who were leading 10-9 at half-time, were held to a 10-9 draw by the All Blacks in a thrilling encounter.

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On Friday morning, bond futures opened in Chicago up almost a full point, and a leading bond trader said there was "unbelievable strength" in the bond market.

Bonds have been trying to form a bottom for about five weeks. The December 1984 Treasury-bond contract was about 61 in the week of May 11. First thing Friday morning this contract was more than 62.

There are several factors behind the improvement in bonds, the leaders in the thinking of the whole of the financial markets these days.

First, there is a rumour that the Federal Government intends to repeal a 30 per cent withholding tax on bonds levied on foreigners. Many New York bond dealers believe this tax is coming off and that as a result foreigners will be encouraged to buy more US bonds.

Secondly, there is strong evidence that the Federal Reserve Board has been restraining the growth of banks' reserves.

The one-year growth in adjusted Fed credit is still at a high rate. But the steady reduction in growth of Fed credit is evidence of an important change in its policy.

This could be laying the foundation for further strength in bonds.

Another factor leading to an improvement in bonds is the slowdown in the growth of the American economy. Last week there was much evidence of this.

Retail sales for May rose only 0.2 per cent compared with a 2.9 per cent increase in April. This continued a weakening trend in retail sales growth that first showed up in the drop of 1.1 per cent in February retail sales and of 2.0 per cent in March retail sales.

Car sales for the first 10 days of June were way down on the May average of 8.6 million units a year (domestic seasonally adjusted). The first 10 days of June recorded an annual rate of only 7.0 million (domestic).

Wholesale prices were once again unchanged in May.

Industrial production in May rose 0.4 per cent, against a rise of 1.4 per cent in April and 0.5 per cent in March.

By mid-morning on Friday, the Treasury long bond was up to 100 1/8, the first time this bond had been above par since its issue about a month ago.

Maxwell Newton

## GOLF

## Getting the swing of things in college

By Lewine Mair

Jody Rosenthal, the 21-year-old American Curtis Cup golfer, who on Saturday defeated the British, over Old Troon, by four and three to win the British Women's championship, says she owes much to college golf.

A student at the University of California at Berkeley, Rosenthal played for the college team last year, when she was a member of the national team.

With Old Troon no longer a stranger and her swing comfortably in its groove, Rosenthal made much more confident start to the 18-hole final than she was three up mounting the fourth tee.

Miss Brown recovered two of those holes with long putts, but missed her chance to draw level when she hit through the green at the seventh and took three more to get down. Thereafter, she did not look as if she could get back into the match.

Rosenthal now has a fortnight to enjoy her successful British trip - in addition to winning at Troon she was the only unbeaten American in the Curtis Cup, before heading for Colorado Springs, where she will defend her title in the Broadmoor Ladies Invitational.

By this time next year she will be a professional and therefore unable to defend her British title.

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

# The greater chances for girls

"My mother says you are trying to steer me into a traditional female job," an A level student said to me recently. I was so staggered - colleagues who know me were amused to hear me accused of sexism - that I failed to think of the obvious reply, "then she should have made you choose O level physics four years ago." We were discussing medical careers, for several of which this subject is a prerequisite.

Many of us in the careers business are worried by the number of girls still opting for the so-called female jobs, many of which are in decline in our increasingly technological age. University statistics from 1980 show that of the total number of students enrolled on science courses, 68 per cent are men. In engineering faculties only 7 per cent of students are female. Yet when it comes to arts subjects almost 60 per cent are girls - and we all know that arts graduates have a higher unemployment rate. Further down the education system DES statistics show that of the total number of A level science passes awarded in 1980, 67 per cent were to boys, who also gained 74 per cent of the passes given in maths, and 80 per cent of those in computer science.

Girls had the higher pass rates in languages, arts and domestic subjects. In the social sciences twice as many boys as girls passed economics. In the same year 64 per cent of O level science passes went to boys, with only 25 per cent of the physics passes being gained by girls. 61 per cent of the maths passes were gained by boys and 73 per cent of those in computer science. Given these figures, the number of girls currently taking science A levels is unlikely to have increased.

Girls do, in theory, have more career choice these days. It is some time since I regularly met with the comment, "My daughter doesn't need a career." Marriage and motherhood need no longer be a bar to success at work; two-thirds of the country's married women are now working. Indeed, with the number of one-parent families increasing many women have to support a family willingly or not.

## Who is to blame when the damage has been done earlier?

But many of these women are in either the dwindling sector, in manual work or in the unskilled areas of expanding industries - alarming when one reads the Institute of Employment Research forecasts that the next decade will see a 12.9 per cent reduction in the number of manual jobs and a decrease of 20 per cent in the numbers engaged in craft level and operative work in engineering. (Only 2 per cent of engineering technicians are women - and a 12.5 per cent increase in this area of employment is expected in the same ten year period.)

## Beryl Dixon looks at a tradition taking a long time to die: that of different jobs for the sexes

Who is to blame for this state of affairs? Careers officers are often accused of directing girls into traditional jobs, but by and large they meet young people when the damage has already been done. To quote Alan Hallmark, an experienced district careers officer in Cheshire, "Careers officers are dealing with young people approaching school-leaving age whose qualifications are already chosen and whose attitudes are already fixed. Both boys and girls must be encouraged to view their situation realistically, and the careers officer may therefore be criticised for perpetuating traditional views of male/female employment roles. The same careers officer may be involved over a period of time in trying to change the situation, but time is what the client does not have."

The British education system forces pupils to choose their CSE and O level subjects at the early age of 13 or 14. In England and Wales, the brightest are then compelled to specialize still further by reducing the number of subjects studied for A-level to three, or, exceptionally, four. Arguments in favour of this system - surely the most specialized in the world - stress the fact that our higher education institutions prefer depth to breadth and that our degree courses are thus able to be shorter than those of most other countries. The system also makes pupils take vital career decisions at an age when they are largely unaware of the implications of subject choice.

A long list of careers, from agriculture to speech therapy, from building to nutrition and from geology to medicine require that particular combinations of science subjects are taken at the crucial CSE and O level stage.

Most schools hold sessions during the last two terms of the pupils' third year to explain the subject options and timetable combinations. Many also hold parents' evenings at this time, and most, but by no means all, invite along a representative of the local careers service to explain the implications of choice. Parents who take seriously the career prospects of both sons and daughters should seek informed advice at this time. Left to themselves, pupils may choose subjects for the wrong reasons; they frequently choose or avoid areas taught by particular teachers, often too they are influenced by friends. Girls in particular may turn away from what they regard as boys' subjects. Parental influence at this point can be very strong and it is often here that their own attitudes to male and female roles emerge, as

recent experience in Bedfordshire shows only too well.

In Luton, a pilot area for the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, it was decided to mount a campaign in one school to encourage girls very strongly to choose technical options. Every girl and boy had already sampled technical subjects during the normal curriculum and during the third year all were given talks on the importance of technology. Two weeks before the deadline for option choice many girls had chosen technical and scientific subjects. When the option forms were returned, signed by parents, many of the girls' forms had had home economics and needlework substituted for technology and physical education.

Even at the age of fourteen, however, pupils' own attitudes are fixed. They may have already conceived ideas of girls' and boys' jobs at an early age, particularly if their primary schools used a reading scheme which although revised as recently as 1980 opens with Simon playing with "a car like Daddy" and Elizabeth washing her doll's clothes.

## Some individuals are better at arts than science jobs

The country needs more engineers and scientists of either sex. But it is with the aim of attracting some from the female half of the population that several remedial measures have been recently introduced. A-LEVEL SCIENCE (Women into Science and Engineering). Organized by the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Engineering Council, a series of events has been launched, including lectures and exhibitions in both secondary and primary schools; all schools have received WISE publicity material including a booklet by GEC describing the careers of its women engineers and scientists; and the Women's Engineering Society has compiled a list of members willing to talk in schools. Several universities and polytechnics have developed conversion courses to allow students to switch from arts A-levels to science and technology degree courses.

This article is not intended to persuade every youngster to specialize in science. Many are better at arts subjects and it would be extreme to suggest that they will not find jobs. Since many career openings in the future however will be in science and technology and since many careers currently demand some science background, it is only fair to encourage this year's crop of fourteen year olds to keep these options open by choosing appropriate subjects now. Even if they have already completed option forms at school it may not be too late to change.

Beryl Dixon is careers adviser at Cricklade College, Hampshire.

The author of "Mounting an attack on the job market" last Monday was Marjorie Harris.

# Educational

## Posts overseas

### Botswana

#### Secondary Teaching Opportunities for Recently Qualified BEd and PGCE Teachers for January 1985

On behalf of the Botswana Ministry of Education The British Council is recruiting up to 80 recently qualified teachers for Community Junior Secondary Schools and Government Secondary Schools throughout Botswana to teach the following subjects to 'O' level:

- Mathematics
- Physics
- Chemistry
- English
- Woodwork and Technical Drawing
- Agricultural Science

Qualifications: Candidates should be single men or women, or married teaching couples without children, who have recently qualified as teachers, with a degree plus PGCE, Teaching Certificate or BEd. They must be UK citizens with a British educational background. Preferred age range 21 to 30. Conditions of Service: Successful applicants will be posted to secondary schools in January 1985 under contract to the United Kingdom Teaching Service of Botswana for a minimum period of two years. Benefits include outward and return passages, subsidised housing with hard furnishings, car loan scheme, medical insurance, installation grant and residential briefing course before departure.

Salary: Single starting salaries: (£1-P1,645), BEd/BA with Cert Ed P10,171; BA with PGCE or BSc with Cert Ed P10,654; BSc with PGCE P11,138. Extra increments given for teaching experience; local income tax approximately 11% single, 6% married; tax free gratuity of 25% of salary paid on completion of contract. Interviews will be held in London at the beginning of August.

Interested persons should apply to: Teachers for Botswana Recruitment Scheme Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Reference: 84 A 98 S

### Saudi Arabia

#### Post 1: 3 Instructors of English Jeddah Oil Refinery Company

The English Language Training Centre has a staff of 7, recruited by the British Council. It designs and runs its own ESP courses for technical and professional staff of the company.

Duties: Will include the teaching of English to Saudi Arabian males aged 18-22 for twenty 50-minute periods per week, the writing and preparation of materials, and other duties as required.

Qualifications: Candidates should be single or married unaccompanied males aged between 25-45 with a degree, a good TEFL qualification and a minimum of three years' teaching experience. Preference will be given to those who have had experience of needs analysis work, adult literacy, materials production for technical English, testing, and the teaching of reading.

Salary: From SR8,368 - SR94,228 pa commensurate with qualifications and experience. (£1=SR4.9 approx). Allowances and Benefits: Superannuation Compensation Allowance at 10% of salary; free furnished accommodation; personal allowance SR8,000 pa; transport allowance SR8,500 pa; medical insurance allowance; 30 days' leave and international travel grant; baggage allowance £1,000 and outfit allowance of £200 on first appointment.

Contract: A one year single status renewable contract with the British Council in Jeddah starting 1 September 1984 or as soon as possible after that date. Closing date for applications: 27 June 1984. Reference: 84 A 97-98 S

#### Post 2: 2 English Language Instructors The English Language Teaching Centre Petromin Refinery Riyadh

The English Language Teaching Centre was started in September 1982 and is rapidly expanding. Duties: Teaching 22 contact hours per week plus standby duties and routine class and Language Unit administration and responsibilities.

Qualifications: All candidates, married or single, must be male, 25-50, and should hold a driving licence. Candidates should have a degree, a TEFL/TEFL qualification and a minimum of six years' relevant experience. Salary: SR88,366 - SR99,470 pa, commensurate with qualifications and experience (£1=SR4.9 approx). Allowances and Benefits: Superannuation Compensation Allowance at 10% of salary; free furnished accommodation; personal allowance of SR8,000 pa; married allowance; transport allowance of SR8,500 pa; medical insurance allowance; 30 days' fully paid leave and international travel grant and a baggage allowance of £1,000 on first appointment.

Contract: One year renewable contract with the British Council in Riyadh starting 1 September 1984. Closing date for applications: 27 June 1984. Reference: 84 A 100-101 S.

## Key English Language Teaching Scheme

### The KELT Scheme is part of Britain's Aid programme to developing countries Jordan

#### Adviser on Teacher Training to The Language Centre, University of Jordan

Duties: The purpose of the post is to assist the Language Centre develop a capacity for TEFL Teacher Training. Duties will include advising on the structure and content of the Centre's new postgraduate TEFL Diploma programme, teaching a selected range of programme courses, staff training, development and production of training and course materials, and running a basic TEFL methodology course for undergraduate English majors.

Special Qualifications: MA in TEFL/Applied Linguistics essential, PhD desirable. Also essential is a minimum of five years' involvement with TEFL teacher training and management of ELT programmes. Experience of university level teaching desirable. Salary: £11,061-£15,311 per annum. Overseas Allowances: Nil-£4,485 subject to salary level and marital status. Reference: 84 K 39 S.

### Thailand

#### ELT Adviser, Supervisory Unit, Department of General Education, Bangkok

Duties: To develop and revise the teachers' guide for set textbooks; to implement the new curriculum; to develop a "Learning Kit" for upper secondary classes; to run short in-service teacher training courses for key teaching personnel; to organise language improvement courses; to select textbooks for the courses and evaluate their use; to coordinate and participate in courses run by visiting specialists from the UK; to coordinate scholarships and training awards to Britain; to set up teachers' resource centres; to coordinate and cooperate with other ELT advisers on teaching-learning methodology.

Special Qualifications: Experience in textbook or materials development and experience of pre-service or in-service teacher training and curriculum development is essential; experience of organising ELT in a difficult institutional environment is desirable. Salary: £11,061-£15,311 per annum. Overseas Allowances: Nil-£3,145 depending on salary level and marital status. Reference: 84 K 38 S.

## For both posts:

General Qualifications: All candidates must be UK citizens, preferably aged 35-45, with a British educational background; a degree or equivalent; teaching qualification including TEFL or educational qualification plus a postgraduate qualification in TEFL or Applied Linguistics is essential; at least 5 years' experience, of which at least 3 should be overseas.

Benefits: Salary free of UK income tax; variable overseas allowances according to marital status and salary level; free family passages; children's education allowance and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; paid leave; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11% in lieu. Contracts: Will be for 2 years initially with the British Council. Closing date for applications: 2 July 1984.

## The following posts are also funded under Britain's programme of Aid to developing countries:

### Uganda

#### Head of Physics and Head of Chemistry, National Teachers College, Kakoba

Duties: The Head of Department will in each case be responsible for the academic, professional and administrative work of the department including teaching methods, curriculum development, examinations, teaching practice assessments, the departmental budget and in liaison with the Director of the College the selection of students and appointment of staff; to liaise as appropriate with the Ministry of Education, the National Curriculum Development Centre, the Faculty of Education at Makerere and the National Teachers College at Kyambogo in order to influence reform and change in his subject through the National Teachers College system; to participate in the training of a counterpart and to play a full part in College government and administration, student welfare and recreation, residential control and committee and academic and examination board work.

Qualifications: Candidates, preferably single or married without children at post and aged 35-55, must be UK citizens with a British educational background. They must have a degree in an appropriate science subject, a professional teaching qualification, 5 years' experience of secondary school teaching (preferably in Africa), and at least 2 years' teacher training experience. A Masters degree, second teaching subject desirable.

Salary: £11,061-£15,311 per annum. Overseas Allowances: £714-£4,247 pa depending on salary level and marital status.

Benefits: Salary free of UK income tax; variable overseas allowances according to marital status and salary level; free family passages; children's education allowance and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; paid leave; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11% of salary in lieu.

Contracts: Will be for 2 years with the British Council. Closing date for applications: 4 July 1984. Reference: 84 K 36-37 S.

# Adviser for COMPUTER EDUCATION

Grade: Soulbury H.T. Group 9

£15,027 - £16,281 per annum plus £987 London Allowance plus Car Allowance

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced teachers for the above post. Relevant experience in the field of Computer Education and its application is essential.

A good base of provision has already been established in primary and secondary schools whilst the two F.E. Colleges make a substantial input to progress in this specialism.

The Authority will be looking for applicants who can show evidence of involvement in developing computer education at both primary and secondary school level, and who can expand and develop existing provision for the benefit of all schools.

Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Division, Room 1, Brent Town Hall Annex, Kings Drive, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 9BR returnable by 9th July. Telephone 01-903 0371 (24 hour Ansafone service).

Reference number E/813 must be quoted.

**BRENT** Brent is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Job sharing welcome.

## KING SAUD UNIVERSITY

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS

The Centre for European Languages and Translations (CEL) in the College of Arts, King Saud University, requires male and female ESL/EFL teachers on annually renewable contracts, for the academic year 1984/5, commencing 11 August 1984.

Applicants should hold one of the following:

- MA in TEFL/TEFL
- MA in English, with no less than one year's experience at university level or two years' experience at other levels.
- BA and one-year Diploma in EFL, with no less than one year's TEFL experience at university level or two years' experience at other levels.
- BA in English with no less than three years' TEFL experience at university level or six years' experience at other levels.

Benefits include:

- Free medical and dental care.
- Free furnished accommodation.
- Substantial contributions to children's educational fees.
- 60 days prepaid annual leave.
- Yearly return air-tickets for incumbent and family.
- Freight allowance.
- Monthly transport allowance.
- End of service gratuity.

Two copies of your curriculum vitae, which should give a day-time telephone number and names addresses of three referees, should be sent together with non-refundable copies of academic/experience certificates, to:

**Ms Carmel Donachie**  
King Saud University Office  
29 Belgrave Square  
London SW1X 8QB

Only successful candidates will be notified

## SOUTHERN EXAMINING GROUP

# 16+ EXAMINATIONS RESEARCH PROJECT

post of

## Research Officer

Based at the Offices of The Associated Examining Board (Re-Advertisement)

Applications are invited for a new fixed term post in the Associated Examining Board's Research Unit. A Research Officer is required to work on this major project studying the operation of examinations which make use of different papers for candidates of differing abilities. The main aim of the research is to identify successful procedures for the setting and grading of such examinations.

Applicants should have either a higher degree in, or work experience of, a field related to the measurement of human attributes such as educational achievement. A sound knowledge of the statistical methods commonly used in educational measurement is required, together with some familiarity with computing techniques. Experience of teaching and public examination procedures would be an advantage.

The project is jointly funded by the Secondary Examinations Council and the Southern Examining Group and is scheduled to run from June, 1984, to the end of December, 1987; the appointment is for the duration of the project. The salary is aligned with those of academic University staff. The current Research Officer's salary is £9,875 x nine annual increments to £14,125 per annum. The starting point on the scale will depend on qualifications and experience.

The project will be based at the A.E.B.'s offices, currently in Aldershot. However, the Board is scheduled to move into 1985, to purpose-built premises about ten miles away at Stag Hill in Guildford. Further information, together with an application form, may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1BQ (Tel: Aldershot 253531), to whom completed forms of application must be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. Previous applications will automatically be re-considered.

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# Educational Courses

## MSc Course in AEROSPACE VEHICLE DESIGN

A small number of places are available on the two year MSc course in Aerospace Vehicle Design commencing in October 1984. The course is intended to provide the application of knowledge and experience needed for a career in aeronautical engineering with specialisation in overall aerospace vehicle concepts, airframe structures and systems. It is particularly appropriate for those wishing to convert from mathematics, physics or other engineering disciplines. Candidates who already possess aeronautical qualifications may be considered for direct entry to the final year of the course. Previous aeronautical experience is not required for entry to the course but applicants must possess a first or second class honours degree in a relevant subject.

Financial assistance is available for suitable candidates. For further details and an application form contact Prof. D. Home, Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford MK43 0AL (Telephone 0234 752741)

**Cranfield** The College of Aeronautics for Tomorrow's High Flyers

## MID-KENT COLLEGE OF HIGHER & FURTHER EDUCATION

# Head of Department of Business Studies (Grade V)

Applications are invited for the above appointment from 1 January 1985. The Department offers full-time and part-time courses for the examinations of related professional institutions and for the Business Education Council.

Applicants must have appropriate qualifications and experience and must have the ability and enthusiasm to run a thriving Department.

Further details and application form are available from the Principal, Mid-Kent College of Higher and Further Education, Horsted, Midstone Road, Chatham, Kent, telephone Medway (0634) 41001. Completed applications must reach the College by 20 July 1984.

Salary Scale: £15,390-£17,091

**KENT COUNTY COUNCIL**

## WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL Applications are invited for the post of HEAD OF WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL

Co-educational, day and boarding school of 630 pupils. The present Head, Mr A. F. Vynnyk-Robinson, who is a member of Headmasters' Conference, will relinquish his appointment on 31st August, 1985.

Applications required by 8th July, 1984. It is hoped that an appointment will be made in October 1984. Further details and an application form obtainable from the Bursar, Woodbridge School, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4JH.

Tel: 039 43 5547



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new water sewer gas	<p><b>HEAVY PLATS.</b> Short/long lets. Call collect to 2 years. Call 01-491-2636. Tel. 01-491-2636.</p>
new water sewer gas	<p><b>FULHAM.</b> 3/4 b. only 1st fl. flat with central heating.</p>

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**AMUSEMENTS**

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Wed 7:30 THE WINTER'S TALE  
Tue 7:30 THE TEMPEST  
Mon 7:30 THE TITMISTERS  
Sun 2:00 & 7:30 THE COMEDY OF ERRORS

[illegible]

100



# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cheerful AM.**  
6.30 **Breakfast Time.** With Frank Bough and Pam Britton. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.23 gardening advice and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
- 9.00 **Gardeners' World** from Queen Roberts's two-year-old garden in Lower Lydbrook, Gloucestershire (shown last Friday). 9.25 **Prize Play** presented by Thora Hird (shown yesterday) (Cee-fax titles page 170). 10.00 **Cee-fax.** 10.30 **10.30 School.** presented by Ben Thomas (7).
- 10.55 **Cricket: First Test.** The fourth day's play in the game at Edgbaston between England and the West Indies.
- 1.05 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather and prospects come from Michael Fish. 1.22 **Regional news** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.25 **The Hockey Game.** (7).
- 1.40 **Cricket: First Test.** Further live coverage of the fourth day's play at Edgbaston in the game between England and the West Indies (see 1.05).
- 4.20 **Play School.** presented by Sheelagh Gibbey.
- 4.45 **Blue Peter Double.** Part one of a programme to celebrate Peter Duncan's four years as one of the presenters. This first half features the feats of Peter, including his fight with a 24 stone Sumo wrestler; forest fire-fighting in Canada; and visiting a full symphony orchestra.
- 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround.**
- 5.10 **Blue Peter Double.** Part two follows the trials and tribulations of Simon Groom and Peter Duncan as they trained with the Devonport Field Gunners for this year's Royal Navy Field Gun Race.
- 5.40 **Sixty Minutes** begins with news from Moira Stuart at 5.40 and ends with news headlines at 5.58.
- 6.40 **Rolf Harris Cartoon Time.**
- 7.10 **Manimal.** Another case for the criminologist as he faces to adopt the guise of any animal he wishes. Tonight, Jonathan Chase investigates the death of a Nassau businessman. Was it caused by a spider's deadly web? Starring Simon MacGrath. (Cee-fax titles page 170).
- 7.55 **Points of View.** Barry Took takes another dip into the BBC's postbag.
- 8.10 **Panorama: Turning the Mersey Tide?** Philip Tiberham reports from Liverpool on what has been achieved in the city since the riots of three years ago.
- 9.00 **News** with Sue Lacey.
- 9.25 **Film: Dirty Harry.** Crazy Larry (1971) starring Peter Fonda and Susan George. Car chase comedy drama with Fonda as a racing driver who robs a supermarket and George as the woman who comes with the loot and refuses to go away. Directed by John Hough.
- 9.55 **Inside YTB.** The fourth programme in the series on the Youth Training Scheme in action (7).
- 11.18 **News headlines.**
- 11.20 **Mavericks.** A profile of Alan Bloom, a horticulturist and founder of one of the biggest plant nurseries in the country (7).
- 11.50 **Weather.**

## tv-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anna Diamond and John Stapleton. News with Jane Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 9.35; Joni Barnett's postbag at 8.45; moneytalk at 8.45 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 8.45 and 8.55; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; guests of the day Sammy Calm and Les Dennis at 7.40 and 8.15; Paul McCartney's new video biography at 7.55; astrology at 8.20; television highlights at 8.34; TV-am doctor discusses allergies at 8.03.

## ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Times news headlines.** 9.30 **For School's Classroom.** A new version of James Thurber's story 'Many Moons'. 9.47 **Learning to read** with Basil Brush. 9.50 **Well-dressing in Derbyshire.** 10.11 **Basic maths: surfaces** 10.11 **Using money** to express love. 11.00 **Documentary: A Desert Island.** 11.22 **Copenhagen's history and culture.** 11.41 **The Yeoman Warder and the Revue of the Tower of London.**
- 12.00 **Gammon and Spinach.** Valerie Pitts reads Goldie, a story about a goat. 12.10 **Let's Pretend!** the tale of the Seaside Special. 12.30 **HomeWork.** Advice on safety in the home and anti-burglary devices.
- 1.00 **News.** 1.20 **Times news.** 1.40 **Vintage Quiz.**
- 2.00 **Film: Sirk the Blameless!** (1980) starring Kenneth More. Second World War drama about the attempts by the Royal Navy to sink the German battleship Bismarck. Directed by Lewis Gilbert.
- 3.50 **Cartoon Time.** Early to Bed (7).
- 4.00 **Gammon and Spinach.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Dangerousness** (4.20) **The Incredible Hulk.** 4.40 **Documentary: Bismarck.**
- 5.15 **Gammit.** Quiz game for married couples.
- 5.45 **News.** 6.00 **Times news.** 6.25 **Help! Vix Taylor** goes with news of the gypsy encampment on the Westway and summerfest at Fulham.
- 6.35 **Crossroads.** Jill Chance is advised by husband Adam to keep her nose out of the affair between David Hunter and Sarah Alexander.
- 7.00 **What's My Line?** Ernie Wise, John Cooper, Wendy Atter, Barbara Kelly and George Gale try to guess people's occupations from a brief piece of mime. Eamonn Andrews is in the chair.
- 7.30 **Coronation Street.** Linda Cheesed's friend finds out where she lives (Oracle titles page 170).
- 8.00 **Bress.** Bradley Hardacre is still head-over-heels in love with the prim and proper schoolmistress, Prudence (Oracle titles page 170).
- 8.30 **World in Action: Your Starter for Life.** A documentary about how first-time home buyers, hoping to get a foothold on the housing ladder, are finding their home ownership dreams unfulfilled.
- 9.00 **The Swimmer: Trap.** Inspector Regan is the target for revenge, five years after a big robbery (7).
- 10.00 **News.**
- 10.10 **Film: Where Does It Hurt?** (1971) starring Peter Sellers. Black comedy about the mortician administrator of a hospital that specializes in milking the patients of their money. Directed by Rod Amateau.
- 10.40 **News.**
- 11.00 **News.**
- 11.50 **Weather.**

## BBC 2

- 6.30 **Open University: Who's Who in the Oceans.** 6.55 **Up to the Mark.** 7.20 **Geothermal Energy.** 7.45 **Recycling Scrap Copper.** Ends at 8.18.
- 9.00 **Cee-fax.**
- 9.15 **Daytime on Two: Preparing children for the outside world.** 9.38 **Starting a new job.** 10.00 **You and me.** 10.15 **Children perform the Karate dance.** 10.38 **How the lives of Salford women have changed over the past half century.** 11.00 **Children on their first Youth Hostel holiday.** 11.22 **The final episode of the children's serial, Capricorn Game.** 11.42 **Statistics: regression.** 12.04 **Mindstretchers.**
- 12.09 **Cee-fax.** 2.01 **Words and Pictures.** 2.18 **Selling agricultural equipment made in Britain to Japanese.** 2.40 **Office workers in a jeans factory: word processors; and booking an airline ticket by computer.**
- 3.00 **Cee-fax.**
- 4.15 **Cricket: First Test.** Coverage of the fourth day's play at Edgbaston in the game between England and the West Indies.
- 5.10 **News summary with subtitles.**
- 6.15 **International Tennis.** Highlights from yesterday's Men's Singles final of the Stella Artois Championship.
- 6.55 **The Last Mystery.** A programme, first shown on the World About Us series, that examines old Tibet as seen by early travellers using primitive home movie equipment.
- 7.45 **Vegetarian Kitchen.** The third programme of Sarah Brown's series deals with bread and baking and includes instruction on how to make wholemeal bread and a cartoon and cartoon. Plus a visit to a Hertfordshire school which is totally vegetarian.
- 8.10 **The Two Ronnies.** Messrs Corbett and Barker in comic sketches and a song from Barbara Dickson. Plus the chilling tale of The Bogie of Bog Fall (7).
- 9.00 **Call My Bluff.** Arthur Marshall, Lynsay de Paul and Robin Bailey in a witty word game with Frank Mork, Clara Francis and Patrick Melbury.
- 9.30 **Thirteen.** Nigerian A Squandering of Riches. A revised repeat of a film shown just after the military coup in Nigeria six months ago. It was made in the weeks before the coup by Nigerian television journalist Orykta Omwura who went the length and breadth of the country talking to bankers, industrialists, street traders and farmers.
- 10.20 **Cricket: First Test.** Highlights of the fourth day's play.
- 10.50 **Newsnight.**
- 11.30 **Open University: Thomas Hardy and Wessex.** 12.00 **Optional Decisions.** 12.25 **Travelling with Dignity.** Ends at 12.58.
- 12.00 **Right Thoughts.**

## CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 **Countdown.** The last of the preliminary rounds finds the reigning champion Philip Alder challenged by Leeds student, Ian Gough.
- 5.30 **Jeopardy.** General knowledge quiz with a difference - Derek Hobson, the presenter, gives the contestants the answer and they have to supply the question.
- 6.00 **The Kellogg's BMX Championship.** Part two of the BMX team challenge comes from the Three Sisters Recreation Centre in Wigan.
- 6.30 **Numbers at Work.** Fred Harris presents another programme in his series dealing with everyday mathematical problems. His subjects this evening are metres, kilometres and kilograms (7).
- 7.00 **Channel Four News.** Includes reports on the miners' strike as seen through the eyes of Mr MacGregor and Mr Scowell. Each has been given the facilities of Channel Four News to research and present his case without any editorial interference.
- 7.50 **Comment.** With his thoughts on a matter of topical importance is Tom Burns, director of the Roman Catholic periodical, The Tablet.
- 8.00 **Scully.** The penultimate programme in Alan Bleasdale's comedy series about the Liverpool urchin, Frankie Scully, and his Morgan's dreams have come true - she has a night out with Scully. Will it be as she imagined?
- 8.30 **Man About the House.** Comedy series about two young women and a man who share a flat. Tonight, Robin finds himself chased by a puppy - much to Cheryl's disgust and to his despair because the keeping of pets is forbidden in the terms of the lease.
- 9.00 **Film: Part seven of Basil Davidson's eight-part series on the history of Africa** examines the continent's major struggles for independence, beginning with Ghana and Kwame Nkrumah and ending with thoughts on how long the Republic of South Africa will last as a bastion of white rule.
- 10.00 **US Open Golf.** Steve Rider presents highlights of the tournament played at the Winged Foot Golf Club near New York over the past four days.
- 10.45 **Film: Ends and Means (1984).** Stewart MacKinnon's allegorical tale explores Machiavelli's ideas of political theory and their relevance to the history of capitalism. Paul Copley is the modern day River Tyne boatman who shows a 16th century merchant (Philip McGough) a history of capitalist industry along the river bank. (see Choice).

## Radio 4

- 6.00 **News Briefing: Weather.** 6.15 **Farming Week** from Scotland. 6.30 **Today.** including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News, 8.45 Prayer for the Day, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 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